

THE
Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XIII.—NEW SERIES, NO. 376.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 26, 1853.

[PRICE 6d.]

MARSHALL AND EDRIDGE'S LINE OF AUSTRALASIAN PACKET-SHIPS.

THE following First-class Ships, noted for their fast-sailing qualities, have most superior accommodations for passengers. Load in the London Dock.

Ships.	Tons.	Commanders.	Destination.	To sail.
St. Gravenhage....	900	—	Sydney	26 Feb.
Isabella.....	300	E. Lyle	Melbourne	1 Feb.
Barrend Willem ..	1100	T. W. Keters	Do.	5 Feb.
Erasmus.....	738	H. F. Scharper	Do.	9 Feb.
Konig Willem II. ..	1065	—	Do.	26 Feb.
Albemarle.....	1000	J. F. Trivett	Port Phillip & Sydney	5 Mar.
Hanover.....	1600	W. Henry	Port Phillip	21 Mar.
Browershaven.....	600	P. Janzen	Geelong	9 Feb.
Pantalon.....	400	M. Rimmerson	Adelaide	9 Feb.
President Ram.....	600	—	Do.	14 Feb.
Abberton.....	500	J. Larmont	Hobart Town	1 Feb.
Emilie.....	500	—	Do.	28 Feb.
Margaret.....	350	T. Pelley	Launceston	1 Mar.

For terms of Freight or Passage, Dietary Scales, and further particulars, apply to the undersigned, who are constantly despatching a succession of superior First-Class Ships (Regular Traders) to each of the Australasian Colonies.

MARSHALL and EDRIDGE, 34, Fenchurch-st.

NEW AND CHOICE BOOKS.

ALL the best NEW WORKS may be had in succession from MUDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY, by every Subscriber of One Guinea per annum, and by all First-class Country Subscribers of Two Guineas and upwards. Prospectuses may be obtained on application.

CHARLES EDWARD MUDIE, 510, New Oxford-street.

A FAMILY residing in the neighbourhood of Upper Holloway, wish to receive into their circle a Gentleman, or two brothers, attending college or business during the day. The situation is very open, and easy of access. References kindly permitted to Edward Miall, Esq., M.P., Sydenham Park, and Rev. A. J. Morris, Tollington Park, Upper Holloway.

Address, A. Z., Nonconformist Office, 69, Fleet-street.

A YOUNG LADY, who is well acquainted with the German language, having resided for some time on the Continent, is desirous of obtaining an engagement as Daily or Resident Governess in a Family. Besides German, she can give instruction in French, Music, and the general routine of an English Education.

Address, R. S., Nonconformist Office.

A GENTLEMAN of good Education, now holding a valuable situation, wishes to resign the same, if he can meet with one in London where literary advantages are more easily obtained. He writes a good hand, and is acquainted with Accounts by Single and Double Entry. The kind of situation he seeks is that of Secretary, a Clerkship, or something of the kind, not occupying more than Eight hours a day. References of the highest respectability.

Address (free) stating Salary, &c., B.A., 23, Tavistock.

THE MILTON DINNER.

THE DINNER to "MEMBERS of PARLIAMENT RECOGNISING THE PRINCIPLES of EVANGELICAL NONCONFORMITY," is fixed to be held on Wednesday, the 16th of February, at the LONDON TAVERN, BISHOPSGATE-STREET. Dinner on the Table at half-past Five o'clock precisely.

SAMUEL MORLEY, Esq., in the Chair.

Fifteen Members of Parliament have already intimated their intention of being present at this dinner.

Tickets, One Guinea each, to be had at the Temporary Office of the Club.

A List of Stewards, One Hundred in number, will be given in a future Advertisement.

JOHN BENNETT, Secretary.

Office of the Milton Club, 35, Ludgate-hill.

NATIONAL FREEHOLD-LAND SOCIETY.

WEEKLY REPORT, January 22, 1853.

	Last Totals.	During the Week.	Present Totals.
Cash received.	£369,331 1 6	£6,446 7 1	£375,777 8 7
Shares issued.	43,869	551	44,420

Shares drawn during the week:—38,416, 39,510, 18,454, 34,543, 15,775, 13,112, 19,719, 36,271, 19,248, 23,417, 21,602, 37,383, 18,984, 2,058, 43,321, 30,266, 7,125, 24,983, 37,577, 35,509, 4,936, 30,225, 25,666, 9,867, 32,188, 3,988, 23,881, 29,655, 14,097, 9,939, 21,800, 27,146, 1,079, 35,548, 42,622, 28,596, 12,561, 31,006, 29,193, 43,638, 38,169, 15,690, 5,587, 15,511, 2,672, 40,014, 33,454, 919, 3,580, 40,656, 8,907, 36,502, 10,844, 20,807, 42,706, 10,765, 12,820, 31,469, 41,703, 39,518, 15,726, 23,508, 17,639, 6,749, 26,521, 17,419, 8,001, 28,709, 19,381, 41,804, 22,326, 29,132, 36,914, 33,883, 13,783, 37,485, 26,865, 14,019, 34,845, 11,252, 16,689, 755, 8,458, 30,619, 22,622, 1,841, 20,101, 24,368, 27,946, 25,785, 10,618.

The shares numbered 30,606, 5,074, 33,785, 32,993, 6,923, 4,950, 7,981, 32,250, 16,457, and 11,244, were also drawn; but as the subscriptions thereon were in arrear, the holders thereof have lost the benefit of this drawing.

Copies of the Prospectus, Rules, and last Annual Report, may be obtained at the office, or by post, gratis.

W. E. WHITTINGHAM, Secretary.

14, Moorgate-street.

VOLUNTARY SCHOOL ASSOCIATION, Instituted for the TRAINING of TEACHERS, and the Establishment of Schools for Popular Instruction, apart from all State aid or interference.

THE COMMITTEE hereby give Notice, that there being Vacancies in their Normal Training School for YOUNG MEN, they are open to receive applications from such young persons as are desirous of becoming Teachers. Applications to be made to the Secretary, 7, Walworth-place, Walworth-road.

DOUGLAS ALLPORT, Secretary.

ANTI-STATE-CHURCH ASSOCIATION.

PUBLIC MEETINGS of the Association

will be held during next week as follows:— On TUESDAY, at the EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTE, 58, Aldersgate-street, when an address will be delivered by the Rev. Edward S. PRYCE, of Gravesend, on "Voluntaryism—what is it?" Chair to be taken at Eight o'clock.

On THURSDAY, at the CAMBERWELL HALL, Grove-lane, when EDWARD MIALL, Esq., M.P., Rev. J. BURNET, Rev. W. BEAN, FREDERICK DOULTON, Esq., will take part in the proceedings. Chair to be taken at Seven, by CHARLES JONES, Esq.

On FRIDAY, at WOOD-STREET CHAPEL, Walthamstow, when the SECRETARY and the Rev. T. E. STALLYBRASS, of Stratford, will attend as a Deputation. To commence at Seven.

J. CARVELL WILLIAMS,

41, Ludgate-hill, January 24.

Secretary.

EDUCATION FOR YOUNG LADIES.

King-street, Leicester.

THE MISSES MIALL, whose School has been established for upwards of Ten Years, will have VACANCIES FOR BOARDERS after the Christmas Vacation. The advantages enjoyed by their Pupils are of a superior order, affording them a liberal and solid education; the strictest attention being paid to the formation of their character, and to their moral and religious training. The course of instruction pursued in this Establishment is based upon the principle of natural and careful cultivation, rather than of constrained exertion—of developing the characteristic capabilities of the children under their care, rendering their studies a pleasure rather than a task.

TERMS, THIRTY GUINEAS PER ANNUM.

The best masters are engaged for French, German, Drawing, Music, Singing, and Deportment.

The studies of the School will be resumed on Monday, January 24th.

References:—Rev. G. Legge, LL.D., Rev. J. P. Mursell, and Rev. J. Smedmore, Leicester; Rev. J. Sutcliffe, Ashton-under-Lyne; Mr. Sunderland, Ashton-under-Lyne; and their Brothers, Rev. J. G. Miall, Bradford, Rev. G. R. Miall, Ullesthorpe, and Mr. E. Miall, Editor of the Nonconformist, Horse-shoe-court, Ludgate-hill.

MILL-HILL SCHOOL.

HEAD MASTER.

THE REV. PHILIP SMITH, B.A.

COMMITTEE.

Hon. Member—William Ales Hankey, Esq.

Treasurer—Thomas Piper, Esq.

GENERAL COMMITTEE.

Rev. Thomas Binney, John Cook, jun., Esq., George Clayton, Thomas M. Coombs, Esq., F. A. Cox, LL.D., D.D., John Dixon, Esq., J. C. Harrison, Edward Edwards, Esq., R. Redpath, A.M., William Edwards, Esq., Joshua Russell, Mr. Alderman Hunter, Philip Smith, B.A., George Jackson, Esq., E. Steane, D.D., Thomas Piper, jun., Esq., John Stoughton, Seth Smith, Esq., Frederick Trestrail, W. Smith, Esq., LL.D., &c., Robert Bousfield, Esq., William R. Spicer, Esq., Edward Burkitt, Esq., W. H. Wharton, Esq., James Carter, Esq., J. B. White, Esq., G. F. White, Esq.

The FIRST SESSION of 1853 will commence on MONDAY, the 31st of JANUARY, when the Rev. PHILIP SMITH will enter on the duties of his office.

Applications for the admission of Pupils should be made to the Head Master, at the School, Mill-Hill, Hendon, Middlesex, or to the Secretary, Old Jewry Chambers, where Prospectuses, and all further information, may be obtained.

By order of the Committee,

ALGERNON WELLS, Secretary.

SPRAGUE'S EIGHT GUINEA HARMONIUM.

WILLIAM SPRAGUE, SOLE MANUFACTURER of the improved ORGAN HARMONIUM, in Deal Case, with 24 Octaves of German Pedals, made expressly for Places of Worship, possessing extraordinary power and richness of tone, and well calculated to supersede the Organ, at the very low price of TWENTY-FIVE GUINEAS each, to which W. S. solicits the inspection of Organists and others. A large Assortment of Harmoniums of every description, from EIGHT GUINEAS; cheaper than any other house in London.

SPRAGUE'S UNIQUE FOLDING SERAPHINE, from SIX GUINEAS.

"Mr. SPRAGUE, of the Pavement, Finsbury, London, makes Harmoniums in plain deal cases very cheap, and none the worse for the deal cases. We have pleasure in naming thus any man who cheapens music and musical instruments for the people."—See Cassell's "Popular Educator," Oct., 1852.

A FULL COMPASS DOUBLE ACTION CONCERTINA, with the newest improvements, and of very superior tone, for SIX GUINEAS. French polished box included. Others at Two Guineas, Two and a-half Guineas, Three Guineas, and upwards.

MERCHANTS and CAPTAINS supplied on advantageous terms.

WILLIAM SPRAGUE, 7, FINSBURY-PAYMENT, LONDON.

ANGLO-AUSTRALIAN and GOLD-MINERS' MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY. Provisionally registered, and to be incorporated by Royal Charter. Capital fund £150,000 (with power to increase to £1,000,000,) in 15,000 Shares of £10 each; deposit, 1s. per share. First call, £1 per share, on full registration. The paid-up capital to bear interest at the rate of £10 per cent.

This Company is formed with the view of more effectually extending the advantages of life assurance to the increasing requirements of emigration, and especially of adapting its benefits to the necessities of the vast community of gold-miners, who are most anxious for the introduction of such a Company.

The wide field of the Company's operations, and the peculiar sources of profit, warrant the Directors to expect a very large return to the shareholders, in addition to their interest of £10 per cent.; while the policy-holders will derive considerable profits from the working of the funds.

Applications for shares (in the usual form), prospectuses, agencies, &c., to be made to the Secretary, at the Offices of the Company.

By order of the Board,

JOHN NEWTON, English Secretary.

Offices, 38, Moorgate-street, London.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

TO SECURE THE ADVANTAGE OF THIS YEAR'S ENTRY, PROPOSALS MUST BE LODGED AT THE HEAD OFFICE, OR AT ANY OF THE SOCIETY'S AGENCIES, ON OR BEFORE 1st MARCH.

SCOTTISH EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Incorporated by Special Act of Parliament, 10 Vict., c. xxxv.

EDINBURGH..... 26, ST. ANDREW-SQUARE.

LONDON..... 126, BISHOPSGATE-STREET.

The Sum Assured exceeds..... £3,780,000

The Annual Revenue exceeds..... 140,000

And the Accumulated Fund..... 690,000

Large Additions have been made to Policies. For example, a Policy for £1,000, dated 1st March, 1832, becoming a claim after payment of the Premium in the present year, would receive £1,514, and Policies of later date in proportion.

POLICIES RENDERED INDISPUTABLE.—The Directors have arranged that Policies may, under certain conditions, be declared indisputable on any ground whatever, after being of five years' endurance, and the Assured be entitled to travel or reside beyond the limits of Europe, without payment of extra Premium for such travelling or residence.

The next Triennial Allocation takes place on 1st March, 1853, when an additional Bonus will be declared.

ROBT. CHRISTIE, Manager.

Medical Referees paid by the Society.

Forms of Proposal, and all other information, may be had free, on application at the Society's Office, 126, Bishopsgate-street, Cornhill, London.

WILLIAM COOK, Agent.

CLERICAL, MEDICAL, and GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

ADVANTAGES OFFERED.

EXTENSION OF LIMITS OF RESIDENCE.—The Assured may reside in most parts of the world, without extra charge, and in all parts by payment of a small extra premium.

MUTUAL SYSTEM WITHOUT THE RISK OF PARTNERSHIP.

The small share of Profit divisible in future among the Shareholders being now provided for, without intrenching on the amount made by the regular business, the Assured will hereafter derive all the benefits obtainable from a Mutual Office, with, at the same time, complete freedom from liability, secured by means of an ample Proprietary Capital—thus combining in the same office all the advantages of both systems.

The Assurance Fund already invested amounts to £850,000, and the Income exceeds £136,000 per Annum.

CREDIT SYSTEM.—On Policies for the whole of Life, one-half of the Annual Premiums for the first five years may remain on credit, and may either continue as a debt on the Policy, or may be paid off at any time.

LOANS.—Loans are advanced on Policies which have been in existence five years and upwards, to the extent of nine-tenths of their value.

BONUSES.—FIVE BONUSES have been declared; at the last in January, 1852, the sum of £131,125 was added to the Policies, producing a Bonus varying with the different ages from 24½ to 55 per cent. on the Premiums paid during the five years.

PARTICIPATION IN PROFITS.—Policies participate in the Profits in proportion to the number and amount of the Premiums paid between every division, so that, if only one year's Premium be received prior to the Books being closed for any division, the Policy on which it was paid will obtain its due share. The Books close for the next division on 30th June, 1856, therefore those who effect Policies before the 30th June next, will be entitled to one year's additional share of Profits over later assurers.

APPLICATION OF BONUSES.—The next and future Bonuses may be either received in Cash, or applied at the option of the assured in any other way.

NON-PARTICIPATING.—Assurances may be effected for a Fixed Sum at considerably reduced rates, and the Premiums for term Policies are lower than at most other Safe Offices.

PROMPT SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS.—Claims paid thirty days after proof of death, and all Policies are indisputable except in cases of fraud.

INVALID LIVES may be assured at rates proportioned to the increased risk.

POLICIES are granted on the lives of persons in any station, and of every age, and for any sum on one life from £50 to £10,000.

PREMIUMS may be paid yearly, half-yearly, or quarterly, but if a payment be omitted from any cause, the Policy can be revived within fourteen Months.

The Accounts and Balance-Sheets are at all times open to the inspection of the Assured, or of Persons desirous to assure.

A copy of the last Report, with a Prospectus and forms of Proposal, can be obtained of any of the Society's Agents, or will be forwarded free by addressing a line to

GEORGE H. PINCKARD, Resident Secretary.

99, GREAT RUSSELL-STREET, BLOOMSBURY, LONDON.

ORIGINAL

SARL'S ARGENTINE SILVER PLATE.

IS THE BEST SUBSTITUTE FOR SOLID SILVER.

MANUFACTORY, 18, POULTRY (near the Mansion House), LONDON.

THIS unrivalled production continues to give the same satisfaction as when first introduced by SARL and SONS, ten years ago. From its intrinsic value, and brilliant appearance, it far surpasses all other substitutes for solid silver. A new and magnificent stock has just been completed for the present season, to which public inspection is respectfully invited. It comprises SPOONS and FORKS, CORNER DISHES and COVERS, DISH COVERS, EPERGNES and CANDELABRAS with Beautiful Figures and Classical Designs, TEA and COFFEE EQUIPAGES, CRUET FRAMES, CAKE BASKETS, CANDLESTICKS, SALVERS, TEA TRAYS, DECANTER STANDS, LIQUEUR FRAMES, TEA URNS and KETTLES, SOUP and SAUCE TUREENS, with every article requisite for the Dinner, Tea, or Breakfast Service. Pamphlets, containing drawings and prices of all the articles, gratis, and sent postage free to all parts of the kingdom. Any article may be had separately as a sample.

SOLE INVENTORS AND MANUFACTURERS,

SARL and SONS, 18, POULTRY,

(Near the MANSION HOUSE), LONDON.

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.

SARL and SONS, WATCH MANUFACTURERS, 18, POULTRY (near the Mansion House), invite attention to their new and very extensive STOCK of GOLD and SILVER WATCHES. The patterns are of the latest style, and the movements of the most highly-finished description. Every make can be had. The following prices will convey an outline of the Stock, combining economy with quality:—

	Gold Cases and Dials.	Silver Cases.
Watches of the Horizontal make, jewelled in four holes, maintaining power, 1st size.....	£ s. d. 5 10 0	£ s. d. 2 18 0
Ditto, 2nd size.....	7 10 0	3 3 0
Ditto, 3rd size.....	8 10 0	3 10 0
Patent lever movements, detached escapements, jewelled in four or six holes, 2nd size.....	9 9 0	3 18 0
Ditto, with the flat, fashionable style, with the most highly-finished movements, jewelled in ten extra holes, 3rd size.....	14 14 0	5 18 0

A written warranty for accurate performance is given with every watch, and a twelvemonth's trial allowed. A very extensive and splendid assortment of fine gold neck-chains; charged according to the weight of sovereigns.

A pamphlet containing a list of the prices of the various articles in gold and silver, may be had gratis.—Address,

SARL and SONS, 18, POULTRY,

(Near the MANSION HOUSE) LONDON.

OIL AND CANDLES, CHEAPEST AND BEST.

GEORGE NEIGHBOUR and SONS invite particular attention to their FRENCH COLZA OIL at 4s. 6d. per gallon, genuine as imported; their ROYAL WAX and SPERM CANDLES at 11s. 6d. for 12lbs. weight; and their TRANSPARENT WAX, at 15s. 6d., give a most brilliant and economical light; for cash on delivery.

GEORGE NEIGHBOUR and SONS, OIL MERCHANTS, &c., 127, HIGH HOLBORN, and 149, REGENT-STREET.

DISEASES of the STOMACH and LIVER.

and INDIGESTION in all its FORMS.—A London Medical Man, who has retired from general practice, and devotes himself solely to the above complaints, will send Prescriptions and directions that will cure any case, however long-standing or complicated, on receipt of a plain statement of symptoms, and a Post-office order for Five Shillings, payable at the General Post Office, St. Martin's-le-Grand.—All communications to be addressed to Mr. GEORGE CARTER, 21, Marian-square, Hackney-road, London.

The great success of the Advertiser in effecting cures in these distressing ailments, justifies this mode of addressing the public, as it offers the means of health to the most desponding invalids.

KERR and STRANG, Perfumers and Wig

Makers, 124, LEADENHALL-STREET, LONDON, respectfully inform the Nobility and Public, that they have invented and brought to the greatest perfection the following leading articles, besides numerous others:—Their Ventilating Natural Curl; Ladies and Gentlemen's Perukes, either Crops or Full Dress, with Partings and Crows as natural as to defy detection, and with or without their Improved Metallic Springs; Ventilating Fronts, Bandeaux Borders, Nattes, Bands à la Reine, &c.; also, their Instantaneous Liquid Hair-Dye, the only dye that really answers for all colours, and never fades nor acquires that unnatural red or purple tint common to all other dyes; it is permanent, free from smell, and perfectly harmless. Any lady or gentleman, sceptical of its effects, in dyeing any shade of colour, can have it applied, free of any charge, at KERR and STRANG'S, 124, LEADENHALL-STREET.

Sold in cases at 7s. 6d., 15s., and 20s. Samples 3s. 6d., sent to all parts on receipt of Post-order or Stamps.

STRONG ELECTRO SILVER SPOONS

and FORKS, and every useful and elegant article for the Table and Sideboard. CHARLES WATSON, 57, BISHOPS-GATE-STREET WITHIN, and 41 & 42, BARRICKAN, manufactures Fourteen different pattern Spoons and Forks, and on receipt of EIGHT POSTAGE STAMPS continues to send free a sample TEA SPOON of his ALBATA PLATE, or for FOURTEEN POSTAGE STAMPS, sends a Superior Electro-Silver Teaspoon, as a sample, with the various drawings, and his price current. C. WATSON particularly invites families purchasing to inspect his Choice and Unique Stock of Goods. Albata Tea Spoons, 5s. 6d. per dozen; Dessert Spoons and Forks, 12s. 6d.; Table ditto, 16s. 6d.; Tea Pots, 24s. each; Cruet Frames, 21s.; Candlesticks, 15s. 6d. per pair. Old plated goods made perfectly equal to new by the electro process.

A GOLD WATCH, GOLD CHAIN, and a GOLD KEY, for Seven Guineas.—This useful Present, for a Lady or Gentleman, is fitted in a morocco case lined with silk velvet. C. W. also renders an extremely good HORIZONTAL SILVER WATCH for 52s.—The above are warranted. His stock of Watches are all perfected under his own superintendence, and comprise Lever, Horizontal, and DUPLEX ESCAPEMENTS.—In Gold, from 5 guineas to 27 guineas; in Silver, from 52s. to 12 guineas.

A Gold Guard Chain, 1½ yards long, 25s.

A sterling Gold Wedding Ring and Guard, 21s. A splendid stock of Gold Chains, Gem Rings, &c., of the most unique patterns. On receipt of a draft, or Post-office Order, goods will be sent by return, carriage free, to any part of the kingdom.

Observe the Address.—CHARLES WATSON, 57, BISHOPS-GATE-STREET WITHIN, or 41 and 42, BARRICKAN, LONDON.

CABINET AND UPHOLSTERY FURNITURE.

CARPETS, CURTAINS, BEDSTEADS, AND BEDDING OF THE VERY BEST DESCRIPTION, AT EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICES.

JOHN VOLLUM, 3, FINSBURY-PAVE-

MENT, CITY, LONDON, respectfully solicits the nobility, gentry, and families Furnishing, to inspect his elegant, extensive, and most superior Stock, consisting of every description of Furniture suitable for the Mansion or Cottage, manufactured under his own personal inspection on the premises, of thoroughly seasoned materials, and by first-rate workmen. All the advantages of style, durability, and economy, being most rigidly observed, a substantial as well as truly elegant article is produced, the striking superiority of which over that common class of furniture now so general, will be at once apparent to all gentlemen of taste and judgment.

DINING-ROOM CHAIRS, warranted all horse hair, 15s. 6d.; in Leather seats, 21s. to 25s.

SOLID MAHOGANY TELESCOPE DINING TABLES, Four and a-Half Guineas; ditto Sideboards, Four to Six Guineas.

MAHOGANY and ROSEWOOD COUCHES in every variety of style, from Three and a-Half Guineas.

EASY CHAIRS from 30s.; ARABIAN BEDSTEADS, with Cornices, £3 10s.; Marble-top Wash Stands, 28s.

MAHOGANY FOUR POST BEDSTEADS, with Cornice and Rings, Three and a-Half Guineas; Mahogany Drawers, 45s.

The CARPET SHOW-ROOMS contain all the newest designs of the present season; Elegant Three-thread Brussels, 3s. 3d. to 3s. 9d. per yard; Patent Tapestry, ditto, 3s. 6d.; last year's patterns, 2s. 9d.

KIDDERMINSTER and DUTCH CARPETS, 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d.; STAIR CARPETS, 1s. to 2s. 6d.

A Large Assortment of Damasks, Chintzes, Silk Taboretts, &c., &c., suitable for Bed and Window-curtains, from 10s. per yard; trimmings to match.

GOOSE FEATHERS, 1s. to 2s. 6d. per lb.; ELEGANT GILT DRAWING-ROOM CORNICES at 2s. 6d. per foot.

A written warranty given with every article, as also references of the highest respectability if required.

Descriptive Catalogues sent free by post. No charge for packing country orders.

Established 1840. Note the address, No. 3, PAVEMENT, FINSBURY, CITY.

W. FONTAINE, SOAP and CANDLE

MANUFACTURER, and MANUFACTURER of the PATENT METALLIC WICK and COMPOSITE CANDLES, and CANDLE LAMPS in every Form and Variety.

EAST STREET, HOXTON OLD TOWN;

AND AT

- 29, BRICK-LANE, ST. LUKE'S.
- 29, BARRICKAN, 2 doors from Red Cross-street, City.
- 10, VINE-STREET, CLARE-MARKET.
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- 47, CHICHESTER-PLACE, KING'S-CROSS.
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- 2, COURTNEY-TERRACE, KINGSLAND, 2 doors from Railway.
- 192, HOXTON OLD TOWN.
- 1, ELIZABETH-TERRACE, HACKNEY-ROAD.
- 2, CHURCH-STREET, SHOREDITCH.
- 55, WHITECHAPEL HIGH-STREET.
- 16, LONDON-ROAD, SOUTHWARK.
- 1, TRIANGLE, KENNINGTON-CROSS.
- 1, CHARLOTTE-ROW, WALTHAMSTOW.
- 8, FREDERICK-PLACE, OLD KENT-ROAD.

Fontaine's Best Composite Candles (No. 1)	s. d. 0 8½	per lb.
Fontaine's Composite Candles (No. 2)	0 7½	do.
Fontaine's Mid-size Three's, 2 Wicks	0 7	do.
Fontaine's Patent Metallic Wick Candles	0 6½	do.
Fontaine's Chamber Candles, 18 in a Box	0 9	per box
Fontaine's 7-hour Night Lights, 12 in a Box	0 6	do.
Best Store Candles	0 6	per lb.
Finest Wax Wick Moulds	0 7	do.
Fontaine's very best Mottled Soap	0 5½	do.
Fontaine's finest Pale Yellow ditto	0 5½	do.
Fontaine's good Hard Yellow ditto	0 4½	do.
Fontaine's Dark Scouring ditto	0 4	do.

These Soaps are made of the very best materials, and free from any adulteration, and One Pound will be found in use to do as much washing as 1½ lb. or 1½ lb. of ordinary soap.

Pure Scotch Soda, of the finest quality	0 1	do.
The very best Wheat Starch	0 4½	do.
The very best Rice ditto	0 4½	do.
Good Stone Blue	0 10	do.
The very best ditto	1 2	do.
Finest Mexican Black Lead	0 6	do.
Fine New Mustard	0 6	do.
Superfine ditto	0 10	do.
The very best ditto	1 2	do.
Strong Pickling Vinegar	1 2	per gal.
The very best ditto	2 4	do.
Sperm Oil, of the finest quality	7 6	do.
Pure White Seal Oil	3 0	do.
Fine Pale Solar Oil	3 0	do.

Orders sent to the Manufactory, East-street, Hoxton Old Town, for £2 worth, or upwards, of any of the above goods, will be delivered in any part of Town. Cash on Delivery. And for the Country, a Post-office Order must be sent with the order for goods, payable at the General Post-office, London.

OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND'S

GREAT AMERICAN SARSAPARILLA.

THIS celebrated Medicine was originally discovered in the year 1835, and is the only genuine Townsend's Sarsaparilla in England or America.

With nearly FIFTY YEARS' TRIAL on the most inveterate Chronic Maladies, it has proved itself a medicine of unexampled virtue and value to mankind. Composed as it is of all the rarest roots, herbs, flowers, buds, and seeds of plants that grow on American soil, with Sarsaparilla as the base, it holds in combination a greater amount of medicinal virtue than any other Medicine known to the world.

Its design is to act upon the blood, and, through that upon all the organs and tissues of the system. It has been so prepared, that it partakes very much of the gastric juice of the stomach, and does, in consequence, enter directly into the VITAL CURRENT, thus creating

NEW, PURE, AND RICH BLOOD.

It has a specific action also upon the Secretions and Excretions, and assists nature to expel from the system all humours, impure particles, and effete matter, through the Lungs, Liver, Kidneys, and skin—a power possessed by no other Medicine. It wonderfully aids weak, impaired, or debilitated organs, invigorates the nervous system, tones up and strengthens the digestive apparatus, and imparts new life and energy to all the functions of the body.

The great value of this Medicine is, that it strengthens and builds up the system, while it eradicates disease. Acting specifically upon the blood, and, through that, upon all the organs and tissues of the body, this Sarsaparilla neutralizes the sharp, biting acids of the system, destroys and removes all peccant humours and virulent substances from the blood, which cause Blotches, Pimples, gross Eruptions of all kinds on the face, neck, and breast; removes sourness of the stomach, heartburn, and flatulence; allays inflammation of the bowels, lungs, and kidneys; and completely sweeps out of the body corruptions, infections, and diseases. It is a

GREAT FEMALE MEDICINE.

having saved the lives of more than 40,000 females during the past ten years. In spinal and nervous complaints, pain in the loins, headaches, mental depression, costiveness, and general debility, painful, suppressed, or excessive menses, which produce the most distressing and weakening condition of the system, this Sarsaparilla is a sovereign remedy.

It is truly and pre-eminently the "afflicted woman's friend," and is especially adapted to the diseases peculiar to her sex.

GREAT RESULTS.

The success which has attended the administration of this Sarsaparilla has given the greatest satisfaction to all classes of persons. In cases of

SCROFULA, MERCURIAL DISEASES, AND HABIT OF THE SYSTEM.

It has been eminently successful. Hundreds of cases have been cured where the entire surface of the body was covered with scales or scabs, sores under the arms, gatherings in the ears, inflamed and suppurating eyelids, swollen glands, or with long-standing ulcers, fever sores, fistula, and decay of the bones. There is no kind of preparation known which is so well calculated to re-

move every disease arising from an impure state of the blood as the "Old Doctor's Sarsaparilla."

A greater variety of complaints arise from diseased liver than from any other organ. *Dyspepsia, indigestion, sour, weak, and irritable stomachs, pains in the side, headache, lassitude, and general debility, diarrhoea, jaundice, eruptions of the skin, &c.*, are some of the difficulties arising from a diseased liver, cured by this Sarsaparilla.

It is also equally efficacious in cases of *rheumatism and gout*. Several very severe cases have already been reported to us since we have been in London, as being entirely cured.

By cleansing the stomach and the bowels, purifying the stream of life, correcting the secretions, expelling all morbid virulent matter from the body, this Sarsaparilla checks all tendencies to disease, and confers on all who use it the most beneficial results.

In the spring, it is used to purify the blood of morbid matter, the stomach of bile, and to correct all the secretions.

In the summer, it keeps up an equilibrium of the circulation, opens the pores of the skin, and promotes the insensible perspiration, whereby all the worn-out, impure particles, and poisonous humours of the blood are eliminated from the body.

In the winter, it gives tone and vitality to the whole system, restoring warmth to cold feet and cold hands; causing the blood to flow with equal vigour to the extremities, and acts most blandly on the nervous system, to allay irritation, cramps, spasms, &c.

GREAT AMERICAN WAREHOUSE,

373, STRAND, LONDON.

POMEROY, ANDREWS and Co., PROPRIETORS.

Pints, 4s.; Small Quarts, 4s. 6d.; Imperial Quarts, 7s. 6d. Mammoths, holding two Quarts, 11s. Six Mammoths sent free to any part of the kingdom for 60s. By this reduction in Small Quarts and Mammoths, there is an immense gain to the purchaser.

COUGHS, COLDS, and INCIPIENT

CONSUMPTION, are Instantly Relieved and Effectually Cured by

BRODIE'S PECTORAL TABLETS,

which have for years triumphantly borne the severest test of public opinion, and upon that alone have won their way to pre-eminence, until now universally acknowledged to be the most effectual, safe, and speedy remedy ever offered to the world for that large class of disease which affects the pulmonary organs.

Sold in boxes, 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. each, by S. POULTON, Chemist, 2, London-street, Reading (sole manufacturing agent); and by all Patent Medicine Vendors in the Kingdom.

IMPORTANT TESTIMONIAL.

"Upper Clapton, 28th May, 1850.

"Sir,—I have found your Lozenges (Brodie's Pectoral Tablets) more efficacious than any, either in town or country. They have removed a troublesome cough, under which I laboured for three months, and materially assisted me in my public work. Most cordially I recommend them to all my friends.

"Yours, &c.,

"(Rev.) J. DEAN.

"Mr. S. Poulton, Chemist, Reading."

BRODIE'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS,

which are under the immediate sanction of, and much recommended by, the Faculty, will be found the safest and best Medicine in all complaints arising from diseases of the liver and derangement of the bilious system (the fruitful source of most of the ailments in the human body), manifested in the form of Indigestion, Lowness of Spirits, Costiveness, Loss of Appetite, Worms, Gout, Inflammations, Rheumatism, Lamago, &c., in all of which diseases, a few doses of these invaluable pills will relieve, and in most cases produce a speedy cure.

In boxes, 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. each.

HENRY CORSTEN, 8, GRAND-HALL,

HUNGERFORD MARKET, LONDON,

FLORIST TO

HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE QUEEN,

AND H.R.H. PRINCE ALBERT.

Begs to announce that he is now ready to receive orders for his Boxes of the most superb Dutch Flower Roots. As a great many Ladies and Gentlemen were disappointed last season, in consequence of not giving their orders in due time, H. C. begs to intimate to his patrons, that early orders will ensure the best and finest bulbs, and enable also H. C. to arrange with his relations in Holland (who are the largest and best growers of Dutch Roots in the World) for the quantity of sorts which may be required. Whole Boxes, as imported, £8; Half ditto, £4; Quarter ditto, £2. Each Box will contain a pamphlet, stating full particulars how to grow the roots and make them bloom as they do in Holland.

A Whole Box will contain 100 most splendid Hyacinths, named sorts, including the most superb yellow, blood-red, and black seedlings; 100 named tulips, early and late, best sorts; 100 double Anemones, in all colours; 100 double Ranunculus, do.; 100 Iris Anglica, striped and spotted; 100 Iris Hispanica, splendid colours; 100 Iris Persica, beautifully scented; 100 double and single Jonquils; 100 double and single bouquet Narciss; 1,000 Crocuses, in most beautiful varieties. Remittance required. Also may be had, twenty named Hyacinths, and twenty Tulips, for £1.

H. CORSTEN, 8, GRAND-HALL, HUNGERFORD-MARKET, LONDON.

COPY OF WARRANTS.

By virtue of the authority to me given, I do hereby nominate and appoint Mr. Henry Corsten, of Haarlem, Holland, and 8, Grand-hall, Hungerford-market, to be Florist in Ordinary to her Majesty.

He is to have and enjoy all the rights, Privileges, and Advantages to the said place belonging during my will and pleasure, and for the same this shall be sufficient warrant.

Given under my hand this 17th day of April, 1838, in the first year of her Majesty's reign.

H. SUTHERLAND, Mistress of the Robes.

Mr. Henry Corsten, you are hereby appointed Florist to H.R.H. Prince Albert.

Given under my hand and seal, at Buckingham Palace, the 20th day of November, 1840.

ROBERT GROSVENOR, Groom of the Stole.



THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XIII.—NEW SERIES, No. 376.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 26, 1853.

[PRICE 6d.]

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Ecclesiastical Affairs.

ANCESTRAL "FOLLIES" AND PRESENT NECESSITIES.

In several quarters of the metropolis, and, doubtless, in many parts of the country, one may stumble upon sites labelled "Folly." Sometimes it is a suburban tavern, with Swiss gables, Italian balconies, and Dutch gardens—built, perhaps, some century and a half ago, by an opulent tallow-chandler, bent upon retirement into elegant rusticity; but who, soon wearied of his retreat, snuffed from afar the scent of the melting-pots, and abandoned his Tusculum to the process which has concluded in a display of dilapidated lath and plaster, rickety galleries, from which bibulous weavers overlook the neighbouring railway, and bowers guiltless of clematis or rose. Or, perhaps, it is a civic mansion, no sooner completed than sold to pay the cost of its erection; and descended, by gradations, from an aldermanic residence to a woolstapler's warehouse, or Stygian printing-office. In any such case, the founder thus far enjoys the fulfilment of his design—his name has come down to posterity; but it is as the perpetrator of a "Folly."

Ungracious though it may seem, we can never suppress the disposition to affix to another class of *vestigia* this same epithet. Nearly every town in England contains—though generally nestled in a snug corner, passed unnoticed by the casual sojourner, and even unknown to many of the townsfolk—a well-endowed grammar-school or college. Like the builder of the Swiss cottage or the civic mansion, the founder's name has come down to posterity—and that is about the extent to which his testamentary intentions have been accomplished. The regnant motive of the one may have been as much nobler than that of the other, as beneficence is nobler than ostentation—but "one thing happeneth to both alike." The mad destroyer of the Ephesian fane "outlives in fame the pious fool who reared it." The villa has fallen into decay and degradation—the town-house can only be identified by the width of its staircases and the carving on its walls—the college or hospital is what it was designed to be in little more than name; its revenues perverted, and its founder dishonoured. The gate at which it was once sufficient that the needy youth, with satchel on his back, should ask admission in the Latin tongue, is now guarded by a janitor who recognises no passport but a titled name or a long purse. The funds devoted to the worship of God, the instruction of youth, and the comfortable housing of decayed gentlemen, are devoured by sleek and rotund priests, who neither "matins nor vespers duly say," delegate the ferule to a starve-

ling usher, and treat the aged gentlemen to the fare of a union-workhouse. We never pass the city Charter-house, or listen to the drowsy hum of a provincial grammar-school, but we mentally apostrophize the Master Sutton or Alderman Oliver whom it commemorates, "Worthy, but unwise seignior! better had you been content to serve your day and generation, bequeathing to posterity only your example, than have built this well-feathered nest, from which the cuckoos have long ago ejected the sparrows."

The public are greatly indebted to Mr. Whiston for an exposure of the gross perversion of a Rochester foundation—at once charitable and educational; and for the measure of redress which his self-sacrificing fidelity has procured. A statement of the one is a sufficient indication of the extent to which the other had proceeded. Mr. Whiston writes:—

"To the many memorabilia of 1852 may be added the fact that the Chapter of Rochester have signalized its close by augmenting stipends which, barring the diminution of one to three-eighths of its amount, and the discontinuance of another for three-fifths for a century, had remained unaltered since 1543. The details are these:—The four students are to have £30 10s. each, instead of £5; the 20 scholars, £16 13s. 4d., instead of £2 13s. 4d.; the six bedesmen, £14 13s. 4d., instead of £6 13s. 4d.; and the precentor and sacrist, £10 and £6 respectively, instead of £2 each; making a total increase of £442 a-year. Excepting the four students—and perhaps, indeed, to two of them—the augmentations were actually paid last Christmas, the bedesmen further receiving the repayment of 15s. each, previously deducted on account of their cloaks. To appreciate all this, it must be remembered that for 60 years, £40 a-year was paid to the Cathedral Domus instead of to the bedesmen, although, indeed, Dr. Lushington suggested that the Chapter would not have benefited thereby if it had been, not £40, but £4,000 a-year. Moreover, the average income of each canon for the seven years previous to 1849 has been proved to have been, not £680, but £1,000 a-year."

To nearly every cathedral establishment in the kingdom, educational foundations are attached; in several of these—at Canterbury, Chester, Worcester, Peterborough, and Ely—Mr. Whiston intimates, there obtains similarly gross perversions to that at Rochester. Besides these, there are schools not so closely connected with the Church—but with the Universities and other corporations. Take, for instance, Eton, Harrow, Rugby, and Winchester. The last-mentioned is the richest of the three; its revenues are said to exceed £20,000 per annum. It was designed by its founder—the famous William of Wykeham—as a sort of academical porch to New College, Oxford. More than half its princely income is absorbed by clerical wardens and fellows—and the remainder is found insufficient for the free education of seventy boys! Eton draws about £10,000 per annum from its inherited possessions—of which sum £5,700 is received by sinecurists, who neither teach nor pray; and the parents of the boys have to provide for their maintenance. At Rugby, as at Christ's Hospital, or the Charter-house, it is not the sons of poor gentlemen in the neighbourhood, but the children or protégés of the aristocracy and gentry in all parts of the kingdom, who are educated on a foundation laid in distant ages by munificent hands. And the revenues of Harrow—now accessible by railway, we are told—are expended chiefly on the improvement of the surrounding territory; the founder having left a sum of money for repairing "the deep and miry roads" leading to the school! With these samples before us, and with the personal knowledge which nearly every one must have of similar local institutions, in which similar perversion is more than suspected, we can have no difficulty in accepting the conclusion of the *Times*, that "if the property thus left in trust were honestly and effectively administered, almost

gratuitous education might still be supplied to a very considerable proportion of the population."

And yet, there is now circulating through the dioceses a Queen's Letter, commanding collections to be made for "Church Schools;" and we are assured that the Government of Lord Aberdeen will make haste to redeem its pledges as to national education. Her Majesty's Letter sets forth that the total number of Church schools known to exist, up to Christmas, 1851, is 23,451, having in attendance 1,564,401 scholars. The *Leeds Mercury* points out, that, according to this authoritative statement, the number of children in these schools alone have increased about three-quarters of a million within four years; and that, on the lower of two estimates, the total number of day scholars, in proportion to the population, has advanced from 1 in 8½ to 1 in 7.58. From a larger comparison, our contemporary brings out the startling result, that school provision has not made so great an advance during the years in which Parliamentary aid has been given, as during the previous period—1818 to 1833. The more closely inquiry is pushed, the more exact educational statistics become, the more clearly is it evidenced that the means of the people are equal to their own instruction. And if it were otherwise, we should have a right to demand that before the public resources be taxed for a novel purpose, the funds long ago provided for that very object be faithfully applied. Our ancestors—in their beneficence, if not in their wisdom—founded and endowed both primary and secondary schools. They provided instruction for the son of the yeoman, the artisan, and the noble, both in his mother tongue, and in the learning of the ancients. The value of the property thus bestowed has kept pace with the growth of population, and the general advance of civilization. Let us recover it from the grip of sectarian sinecurists, and employ it to the uttermost farthing for its original purpose—the free instruction of the aspiring poor. So shall we redeem from folly the memory of a generous past, and meet all the necessities of the time present.

CRUTCHES FOR CLERICAL CRIPPLES.

WE often find in the advertising columns of our Church contemporaries announcements which cast a strong light on the system they support. Thus, in running our eye down the pages of the *English Churchman* of Thursday last, we lighted on the following:—

"MANUSCRIPT SERMONS.—A clergyman of experience and moderate views, who distinguished himself during his University course in Divinity and English composition, will furnish original sermons in strict accordance with the principles of the Church of England, in a legible hand, at 5s. 6d. each. Only one copy will be given in any diocese. A specimen will be sent, if wished for. Sermons made to order on any required subject, on reasonable terms. For further particulars, apply," &c.

Moses and Son never put forth anything more seductive or tradesmanlike. This clergyman, "who distinguished himself during his University course," has a shrewd notion of the wares most in request in the clerical market. Eschewing both High Church and Low Church, the sermons of his manufacture are of a "moderate" order, most likely venturing nothing to which even a theological hair-splitter could object, if not being dull enough to send criticism to sleep. They are, too, "in strict accordance with the principles of the Church of England"—a recommendation of the first magnitude, if well-founded, seeing that they may settle the controversies now raging as to what those principles really are!

But these qualities, admirable though they be, would be unavailing if unaccompanied by a third; so these sermons are in "a legible hand," that the reader may gain credit for fluency, and not spoil all by stumbling.

We must say, further, that the price of the sermons is as moderate as the views of the sermon-maker, seeing that for less than thirty pounds the Rev. Thomas Noddy may edify his flock with an "original" discourse twice every Sunday, with a reserve for Christmas-day, Good Friday, Ash Wednesday, and the Restoration! But this Grubstreet divine, rising by easy gradations, reaches the "height of his great argument" in the assurance that "only one copy will be given in any diocese." Except that it is unpleasantly suggestive of the public-house inscription—"The only house in the neighbourhood where Coculus and Rinsings' celebrated ale may be obtained," the propriety of the announcement is unquestionable, seeing that it would never do to let the adjoining parishes of Stoke Pogis and Little Pedlington be entertained out of the same dish. On the principle of "honour among thieves," we hope that this accommodating cleric, who helps his brethren to cheat the public, is above the temptation of cheating them.

But the advertiser's inventiveness is still further vouched for in the notice—"sermons made to order on any required subject, on reasonable terms." Thus there is a "bespoke," as well as a "ready-made" department, and the imagination is fired at the boldness of the offer to make and send (per first train, we suppose) a sermon on "any required subject"—from a disquisition on the unpardonable sin, to a denunciation of the frequenters of the New Bethel—from the death of a Duke of Wellington to that of dear Mrs. Dowbiggin, who built the new church and put stained glass in the old one!

We should like much to know to what extent this five-and-sixpenny sermon-making trade is carried on, as well as how many preachers do not buy only because they steal. In the absence of statistics on the point we will hazard the assertion that at least one-half of the clergy of the Established Church, however they may come by their sermons, could not preach them extempore, nor offer an extempore prayer, if it were to save their clerical existence! Yet what these incompetent gentlemen—who have had a monopoly of the national Universities—cannot do, is the common practice of all the Dissenting clergy, to say nothing of local preachers and other laymen.

The Rev. Sydney Smith shall supply us with a moral. In accounting for the fact that eloquence among the clergy is much rarer than at the bar or in the Senate, he says that, whereas both a client and a prime minister is necessitated to employ the highest order of talent—

"The only evil which accrues from the promotion of a clergyman to the pulpit which he has no ability to fill as he ought, is the fatigue of the audience, and the discredit of that species of instruction; an evil so general, that no individual patron would dream of sacrificing to it his particular interest. The clergy are generally appointed to their situations by those who have no interest that they should please the audience before whom they speak."

Lord John Russell has twitted Dissenting ministers with being obliged "to please to live;" what shall be said of this obverse picture?

STATE-CHURCHISM AT THE ALTAR AND THE GRAVE.

A Devonport paper narrates the following facts:—It appears that Mary Ann Mitchell was married to a quarter-master in her Majesty's service some ten years since, the ceremony having been performed at the Superintendent Registrar's office, Devonport. Upon her husband's appointment to the "Termagant," now at Portsmouth, she received, in the course of the past month, the usual allotment paper, and form of certificate of identity, which the statute requires to be filled up, and signed by the minister and churchwardens of the parish in which the party resides, before any half-pay can be received. Until recently it was customary for the wives of absent seamen resident at Devonport to take their allotment papers to the Rev. W. J. St. Aubyn, the rector; some of the recently-appointed district clergy, however, where the parties applying had not been married according to the forms of the Church of England, have offered every species of petty annoyance and insult. Thus, when Mrs. Mitchell went to Mr. Hutchinson with her allotment paper and marriage certificate, he told her that he would not sign the paper on the production of such a certificate; he would rather suffer his right hand to be cut off than do so; he did not consider her the wife of Mitchell in the church, adding, "You may be a wife by Act of Parliament, and you may go and get your money of the clerks as you can." He then handed back the paper, upon which she discovered he had defaced the form of

certificate by writing upon it, "I decline attesting this paper. Æneas B. Hutchinson." Under these circumstances she was unable to get her half-pay, and, having no other means of support, she applied to Mr. Elms, the Superintendent Registrar, who had granted the license for her marriage. He immediately submitted the case to the Registrar-General, who promptly communicated with the Lords of the Admiralty, and the result was, the instant issuing of an order to the Paymaster-General to pay Mary Ann Mitchell the sum allotted to her, on the production of the certificate signed by the Superintendent Registrar and Registrar of Marriages, and it was further directed that this rule should be observed in every case where parties were married at Dissenting chapels, or at the office of the Superintendent Registrar. This arrangement will prove very satisfactory to those persons who may be similarly circumstanced, and who will thus be enabled to avoid the petty annoyances and insults to which they have hitherto been subjected at the hands of such individuals as Mr. Æneas B. Hutchinson.

There was a shameful scene in the churchyard at Christchurch, Broadway, Westminster, on Friday, the officiating clergyman persisting in reading the Church of England service over the grave of a Roman Catholic child, whilst its friends were protesting that it would thereby be damned. At one moment the latter commenced filling the grave, but the clergyman had the earth removed. After the service was over, the whole of the friends of the deceased fell on their knees on the grave, calling on the Virgin Mary to witness that they had done all in their power to prevent the prayers from being read.

THE EARL OF CARLISLE AND RELIGIOUS PERSECUTION IN TUSCANY.—In a letter to Mr. Edward Baines, published in the *Leeds Mercury*, in reference to the persecution of the Medici and others in Tuscany, the Earl of Carlisle thus adverts to the position of British Roman Catholics:—

Upon the ground of what we do know as a fact, without concerning ourselves for the present either with the conduct of foreign Governments, or of our own, it is impossible that we should not await with great anxiety the course adopted by our own Roman Catholic fellow-subjects. They have continually assured us that the old principles and codes of intolerance, once certainly (and I readily admit, not exclusively) attached to their Church, had fallen into practical desuetude, and were viewed by them with at least as much abhorrence as by ourselves. We gave them credit for the generous self-assertion. I will not waste your space by a reference to what is of so little moment as my own career; but I feel that, on the whole, it has not lagged in sympathy for their just rights. What has since happened? A man is in danger of meeting with his death, under a judicial sentence, for the offence of reading the Bible. The fact, as far as I yet know, is not controverted. It is known there are some, it is believed there are many, undergoing similar risks. It must be perfectly obvious that in such a state as Tuscany, these ecclesiastical sentences and penalties must slumber or revive under the paramount inspiration of Rome. Now our Roman Catholic countrymen profess implicit spiritual deference and allegiance to the See of Rome. With that principle of their faith it is no business of mine to quarrel; but as even spiritual authority must maintain some reciprocal relations with those who are subject to it, surely the Roman Catholic citizens of the United Kingdom will address the voice of remonstrance to their spiritual superior—deferential, dutiful, submissive as they will—but still earnest, importunate, and incessant, till by its timely intervention they are rescued from this glaring inconsistency, this intolerable reproach.

He concludes by repeating "that upon the mode in which the Roman Catholic body at large treat these contemporary occurrences, their place in the estimation even of their most sincere well-wishers must largely depend."

AURICULAR CONFESSIONS IN THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—On Friday afternoon a large and influential meeting was held in Exeter on the subject of auricular confession in the Church of England. W. Porter, Esq., presided. There were present Sir J. B. Y. Buller, Bart., M.P. for the southern division of the county; L. V. Palk, Esq.; R. Durant, Esq., and divers of the county aristocracy, as well as a number of gentlemen from Plymouth, Torquay, and other towns. Several clergymen of the diocese of Exeter were present, amongst whom was the Rev. G. C. Gorham. Mr. Palk moved the following resolution:—

That whereas the practice of auricular confession of a Romanizing character, accompanied in some instances by the imposition of penance, has of late years been encouraged by some of the clergy, contrary to the doctrines and usages of the united Church of England and Ireland, this meeting earnestly deplores such departure from the simplicity of Protestant worship, and deems it expedient that all such alleged practices should be duly inquired into by competent authority.

He alluded at some length to the case of the Rev. Mr. Prynne, at Eldad, and to the conduct of the Bishop of Exeter in reference thereto.—Mr. Vivian (a county magistrate) seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.—Mr. B. Fulford (a county magistrate) then moved the adoption of a petition to her Majesty.—Other gentlemen addressed the meeting, and it was unanimously resolved that the petition be circulated throughout the county for signature, and be presented to the Queen through the Earl of Morley.

A NEW ECCLESIASTICAL MOVEMENT.—A society, consisting of a large number of influential clergymen and laymen, has been formed for the purpose of effecting a "thoroughly Conservative reformation" in the government of the Church of England. The principal objects sought to be accomplished are as follow:—That no clergyman shall hold more than one living, and that he shall be resident thereon; that every attempt to sell a presentation to a living shall be punished by confiscation of the said patronage to the parish, and every attempt to purchase a nomination shall be visited, on the clerical delinquent, by a deprivation of holy orders; that no clergyman shall fill the office of a civil magistrate; that all canonries, deaneries, and prebendal stalls be abolished, and their revenues applied to the general purposes of the Church; that the property of the Church shall be administered by a board of Commissioners, composed exclusively of lay-churchmen appointed by the Government, and subject, on all points, to the jurisdiction and investigation of Parliament; that patrons shall submit the names of six persons to the congregation, that one may be chosen therefrom as the incumbent—each of the six so nominated to perform duty one whole Sunday before the election; that all livings now in the gift of the Crown, bishops, and other church dignitaries, shall be withdrawn from the same, and the future occupiers of the said livings be chosen by the communicant members of the congregation; that there shall be 100 dioceses, the same to be divided as equally as possible; that each diocese shall be divided into four districts, each district to be presided over by an archdeacon, as an assistant bishop; that an annual meeting shall take place of the clergy and churchwardens in each diocese, in the proportion of one-half of each, presided over by the bishop, to take into consideration the spiritual state of the diocese; a report of the same to be submitted to a general council of the Church, meeting in June every year, and consisting of the archbishops, bishops, and lay-delegates from each diocesan synod, who shall decide upon all matters of doctrine and discipline. It is also proposed that curates shall be paid £150 a-year; country incumbents, £250 a-year; town incumbents, £350 a-year; archdeacons, £750 a-year; bishops, £2,000 a-year; the Archbishop of York, £4,000, and the Archbishop of Canterbury, £5,000 a-year; the church-rates, marriage and baptismal fees, and Easter-offerings, be abolished; and that the bishops shall cease their attendance in the House of Lords. The new society is to bear the name of "The Ecclesiastical Reform League."—*Weekly News*.

ROMAN CATHOLICISM IN GREAT BRITAIN.—The following statistics are from the "Catholic Dictionary" for 1853:—"Totals of churches, chapels, and stations, in England and Wales, 648; ditto in Scotland, 133; colleges, England, 10; ditto in Scotland, 1; religious houses of men in England, 17; convents, 75; grand total of priests in Great Britain, including bishops and unattached, 1,039.

THE CONGREGATIONS IN CITY CHURCHES.—In many city churches the congregation rarely exceeds twenty; in some it is seldom above five. We (*Morning Post*) believe we are correct in saying that there is one church at least in every street leading out of Cheapside. Now where, we ask, can congregations be got to fill these? The city has not residents to fill them, even were there no Dissenters, and none who never go to public worship at all. The gross population of sixty city parishes, taken from the "Clergy List," is only 40,505, and several of these have two churches!

TRACTARIANISM IN SCOTLAND.—Bishop Eden got up an effervescence in St. John's Chapel, Inverness, by ordering some Tractarian novelties. The congregation resisted; and the incumbent, the Rev. Mr. Mackay, preaching before the bishop, denounced such wretched trumpery, and enforced upon his people an observance of "the weightier matters of the law." At Elgin, where Dr. Eden is incumbent, the congregational collections are received in a scarlet bag. Has it come to this, that Protestantism—and in Scotland, too—has degenerated into an affair of upholstery?—*Gateshead Observer*.

MARRIAGE OF A WIFE WITH A DECEASED HUSBAND'S BROTHER.—At the meeting of the Glasgow United Presbytery, on Tuesday, an appeal was heard from a lady against an alleged irregularity of the proceeding of the Session. The paper on her behalf set forth that she had never been cited, according to the law of the Church, to appear before them—no means were employed to convince her that she was living in sin, nor to induce her to give up her present state of life, if it was a sinful one—sentence was pronounced in her absence; and she further set forth, that such a marriage as hers was nowhere forbidden in the Word of God; but, on the other hand, was positively sanctioned by it. The document gave a great many illustrations in support of the views of the appellant, and concluded by intimating her desire to have her case tried by the Word of God, protesting against the decision of the Session, and appealing to the Presbytery, satisfied that they would decide, not according to Popish traditions, but according to the Word of God. On the motion of Mr. Beattie, the appeal was dismissed.

EASTER DUES AT SHEFFIELD.—A correspondent writes thus on this subject:—"The mode of collecting Easter dues in Sheffield is as follows. During Easter week, from Monday to Saturday inclusive, the bell of the parish church tolls every few minutes, ding, ding, until it is quite a nuisance; those who do not 'come up' are waited upon if they refuse to pay—the collector presents you with a paper, like the one enclosed. I send it to you to show how our new vicar is pushing the trade." The paper in question is in the form of a bill for Easter dues and offerings due to the Rev. T. Sale, stating that two years is due (9d.), and that the amount is to be paid at the earliest convenience—with the significant addition, "The collector is requested to make one call only."

THE SISTERS OF MERCY AND MESMERISM.—According to the Rev. Mr. Cookesley, in a letter to the Archbishop of Dublin, Miss Sellon makes use of mesmerism to increase her influence over the minds of the "Sisters."

THE MADIAL.—On Friday evening a very crowded meeting was held in the Town Hall, Birmingham, for the purpose of giving an expression of public opinion

in the case of the Madiai, and the hundreds of other victims imprisoned in Florence for reading the Bible. Amongst those present were the Rev. Messrs. T. Rawlins, J. R. Mackenzie, J. B. Marsden, S. Eardley, A. Sherwin, W. Seaton, and R. A. Vaughan. Mr. Partridge took the chair. Several speeches in accordance with the objects of the meeting were delivered, and a memorial to the Queen was adopted, praying that her Majesty would impress upon her advisers the desirability of stronger remonstrances to the persecuting power or powers; hoping that the high name and lofty character of England may enable her to stand forth as a shield for the protection of the unhappy victims of unchristian laws; and that by the interference of her Majesty, united with other Christian powers, a liberation of the prisoners and a mitigation of persecuting laws may be obtained.

The Anti-state-church Movement.

THE ECCLESIASTICAL EVENTS OF 1852.

The first of a series of public meetings, which the committee of the Anti-state-church Association have arranged to hold at the Educational Institute, Aldersgate-street, took place on Tuesday, the 18th inst., when Mr. Kingsley was announced to deliver an address on the above topic.

Ebenezer Clarke, Esq., having been voted into the chair, gave a description of the principles and object of the Association, at the conclusion of which,

Mr. Kingsley rose, and commenced by congratulating the audience that 1852 had had its ecclesiastical events, and that sufficient has occurred to maintain the character of preceding years, and to prevent any abatement of interest in the discussion of realities, which were long regarded of too delicate or dangerous a kind to be brought prominently under public notice.

It was on all sides beginning to be felt as a possible, if not the only possible, solution and settlement of those difficulties which any fresh attempt to readjust and satisfy the conflicting claims of the secular and the spiritual in our patchwork constitution, has greatly nullified and rendered still more complicated. A stricter surveillance by the senate—greater activity in the Church, have each furnished their quota of events.

The scandalous plunder and misappropriation of Church funds, which were the habitual practice of the good old days of irresponsible rule, had certainly been, since the passing of the Reform Bill, of less frequent occurrence. Instances of restitution even had not been wanting. Of such, the last year furnished one, unique of its kind, which deserves special commemoration, both as an humble tribute of respect to him by whose courageous exposure of an aged wrong, at the peril of his personal interest, redress, though tardy, was at length obtained; and as a valuable testimony to the force of public opinion in exacting justice from parties whose consciences were seared by the exercise of their prescriptive right to defraud the helpless and evade the law. He alluded to the case of Mr. Whiston.

The achievements of the Rev. Mr. Moore, as a pluralist, formed an appendage to this case, but the principal value of the exposure consisted in its relation to the speedy reform of the ecclesiastical courts, "those sinks of episcopal nepotism," as they have been lately designated by Sir Benjamin Hall, where patronage was distributed without any regard to common decency—in which children of the tenderest age, both male and female, were appointed to high offices, to do duty by deputy, and enjoy large emoluments, in the shape of excessive and arbitrary fees, extracted from reluctant suitors. . . . He dwelt at length on the case of Mr. Bennett, respecting whose parishioners he said, that they voluntarily deprived themselves of all right of election in the matter, and even of remonstrance. They had virtually declared themselves disqualified to decide on a question of ministerial fitness—they had acquiesced in an arrangement by which they were morally bound to abide by the patron's choice. The law which conferred on them the inestimable blessing of spiritual instruction at the public expense, authorized the patron to appoint their teacher, without regard to their prejudice, and in defiance of their protest. . . . The partially successful attempt to protract the sitting of Convocation next passed under review. With the knowledge we had of the principles of the leaders of the movement, was it rash to assert that the revival of Convocation under their auspices would be wholly incompatible with royal prerogative, Parliamentary right, and individual liberty. . . . The history and character of Mr. Gladstone's bill respecting colonial bishoprics, Maynooth grant, and Parliamentary tactics, and the religious equality movement in Ireland, were dismissed with the general reflection that all these ecclesiastical events testify to the necessity of reform at once radical and regenerative. The days of sectarian exclusiveness are numbered. Sound policy affirms the decision of impartial justice in favour of complete religious equality. Between this and the total suppression of Dissent, the civil magistrate has no alternative. He must greatly emancipate or fundamentally destroy; if he would subdue by conciliation, he must act with generosity. Should he prefer injustice and decide for force, he must not shrink from extirpation. Half measures are always ineffective. "Dismiss your prisoners without ransom," said the old Samnite, to Pontius, the general who had captured a Roman army; "if this does not please you, kill them all, and take away either their will or their power to hurt you." Instead of this, he made them pass under the yoke, and dismissed them, ardent and implacable foes. Toleration is the paltry expedient of an impotent selfishness reluctant to part with what it dare not withhold. The disposition of wrong is necessarily

short lived, for oracular is the deliverance of the poet—

"that tyrannic power is weak,
Hath neither gratitude, nor faith, nor love,
Nor the support of good or evil men
To trust; that the godhead which is ours
Can never utterly be charmed or stilled;
That nothing hath a natural right to last
But equity and reason: that all else
Meets foes irreconcilable, and at best
Lives only by variety of disease."

[Loud cheers.]

H. R. Ellington, Esq., Thomas Thompson, Esq., W. Edwards, Esq., and the Secretary, were amongst the subsequent speakers; one of whom called attention to the additional fact, that notwithstanding the determination expressed during the anti-Papal agitation to put down Puseyism, Mr. Denison, one of its leaders, had been made an archdeacon—that the founder of the sect, Dr. Pusey, had publicly challenged the Master of the Rolls to make in the Ecclesiastical Courts the charges of treachery and heresy which were brought against his party out of doors—and the Archbishop of Canterbury, when appealed to to repress the practice of auricular confession, declared that he had not the power, but that we must trust to public opinion for checking such proceedings! He ventured to predict that a twelvemonth hence nearly all the evils which had been pointed out would remain uncorrected, and another batch of events of a similar character would serve as powerful arguments in favour of the change which the Association advocated.

COVENTRY.—A public meeting of the same Association was held on Monday, the 17th, at the Rev. J. Sibree's chapel, Coventry, which was filled with a very respectable audience. The speakers were the Rev. Messrs. Delf, Gordon, Sibree, and Rosevear, with Mr. Miall, who attended as a deputation from London. The proceedings were satisfactory; the pecuniary portion not being the least so, an announcement being made that a successful canvass on behalf of the Publication Fund had been made. The local Religious Liberty Society being extinct, it is now intended to form a Committee of the Association in the town.

FUTURE MEETINGS.—An advertisement elsewhere gives information of three additional meetings to be held next week.

THE SHEFFIELD MONUMENT TO "THE CORN-LAW RHYMER."—A monument in bronze, by Burnard, is about to be erected in Sheffield, to the memory of Ebenezer Elliott, the "Corn-law Rhymer." The Council of the Anti-corn-law League have given a subscription of £50 towards the cost of the monumental memorial. Mr. Hadfield, M.P., has given a second subscription of £5, and a like contribution has been received by the Monument Committee from Col. Thompson.

THE AMERICAN MINISTER AT BIRMINGHAM.—On Friday, Mr. Ingersoll, the American Minister, was entertained at dinner at Dee's Hotel by about 150 of the leading merchants and traders of Birmingham. Mr. Muntz was in the chair. In returning thanks for his health, Mr. Ingersoll expressed his high gratification at the compliment paid to his country through him, and hoped the two nations would ever be united in peace and harmony, and in the promotion of liberty and civilization. He rejoiced that the tribute of respect had been paid to him at a moment when this country enjoyed so much prosperity, and trusted that the business relations between England and the United States would always go on increasing. A great number of toasts were drunk, and the party separated at 11 o'clock.

ACCIDENT ON THE GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.—On Friday afternoon the train which leaves Leeds at 12.40 p.m., had arrived near Wormalley station, when, by some means not yet accounted for, the engine got off the line, and after ploughing up the earth for some yards, brought the carriages to a standstill by a violent shock, which greatly alarmed and partially injured the passengers, of whom there were about twenty in the train. To the engine-driver and stoker the consequences were more serious, the right leg of the former being greatly mutilated, and the latter being very much bruised and hurt.

FOUR GENERATIONS OF CRIMINALS.—A circumstance of a very extraordinary character occurred last week at the adjourned Somerset Sessions, held at Taunton—namely, four generations of the same family were placed at the prisoners' bar together. The offence was stealing wood, and the parties were—an old woman, named Pole, aged 82; Jane Tapp, her daughter, aged 48; Ann Pole, her grand-daughter, aged 27; and a child in arms, her great-grand-daughter.

SINGULAR PROPERTIES OF GUANO.—From the ship "Brandscompt," at present unloading Peruvian guano at Leith, there were a few days ago exhumed the remains of three persons, evidently Peruvians, buried in the guano, and which had, apparently, not been disturbed in the process of loading the ship. The remains illustrate a curious property in the guano in preserving bones, hair, and clothes, while completely decomposing flesh. It is not known when the bodies were originally interred, but the bones were all found as entire as if they had been preserved in a museum; the hair remained upon the skull, and the clothes were very little decayed.—*North British Mail*.

RAILWAY AMALGAMATION.—The result of the committee of Liverpool shareholders appointed to inquire into and mediate in matters of dispute between the London and North-Western and Great Western, is stated to be a determination to submit all matters in question to the consideration of a Parliamentary committee.

Religious and Educational Intelligence.

OPENING OF NEW COLLEGE CHAPEL, AVENUE-ROAD, ST. JOHN'S-WOOD.—This chapel, which is a Gothic building, in the geometric style of the 14th century, was opened for public worship on Thursday last. It is ninety-two feet long in the nave, by thirty-one feet wide; but the transepts north and south extend the width to sixty-two feet, and the height is forty-five feet to the ceiling, which is entirely panelled, and entirely supported without the introduction of pillars or cross-beams. It cost £4,250, exclusive of furniture, paving, and lighting. It will accommodate only 600 persons. The architect is Mr. J. S. Emmett. The interior decorations, such as the tessellated pavement and stained windows, are said to be very beautiful, and these have been principally contributed by private individuals. The opening services commenced at eleven o'clock a.m. The Rev. Joshua C. Harrison, of Park-chapel, Camden-town, performed the introductory service; after which, a sermon was delivered by the Rev. T. Binney. After the morning service, about 120 ladies and gentlemen dined together in the library of the New College. The company included most of the leading ministers. The Rev. Dr. Harris presided; and, after the toast of "The Queen and Prince Albert" had been proposed, and loyally responded to by the whole company singing the National Anthem, various other sentiments were introduced, and appropriate speeches made. Several handsome contributions to the building fund were announced; among which were, the Coward Trustees, £500; the Congregational Chapel Building Fund, £500; Frederick Green, Esq., £200; Mr. Finch, £200. There remains a debt of about £1,700, which, it is hoped, will soon be liquidated. At half-past six in the evening, the Rev. G. Wilkins performed the introductory service; and the Hon. and Rev. B. W. Noel preached the sermon. The building was crowded on both occasions. On Sunday, the services were performed by the Rev. Dr. Harris, and the Rev. J. Stoughton, of Kensington; and the following ministers have engaged to conduct them until the end of February:—The Rev. F. A. Cox, D.D., the Rev. Dr. Burder, the Rev. Dr. J. Godwin, the Rev. D. Katterna, and the Rev. Joseph Fletcher. No settled minister has yet been appointed. The designation of "New College Chapel" has been adopted from the contiguity of the two buildings; but the chapel has no connexion with the College, from which it derives neither funds nor other support.

BELPER, NEAR DERBY.—The Rev. John Whewell, of Matlock, having accepted the nearly unanimous invitation of the members of the Congregational church, Belper, to become their pastor, intends to commence his labours there the first Sabbath in February.

TINTWISTLE.—On Thursday evening, January 13, a valedictory service was held in Tintwistle Sunday-school, when the Rev. Joseph Johnston (late of Tahiti), who is on the eve of leaving England for Fremantle, Western Australia, bade farewell to his friends. At the close of the service, the Rev. R. G. Milne, M.A., in the name of the Sabbath-school teachers, presented Mr. and Mrs. Johnston with Dr. Kitto's "Pictorial Bible" and two other valuable books, as a memorial of their affectionate esteem.

CHRISTIAN UNION AT STRATFORD.—On Monday, the 10th inst., a soirée, described as one of the most interesting and harmonious meetings ever held in the town, assembled in the school-room of Brickfields chapel. About 200 friends, of various Protestant denominations, were present. The chair was occupied by the Rev. John Hill, M.A., who said that the object of the meeting was not intended to promote the interest of any sect or party, nor to advocate any pecuniary claim, but simply to furnish the disciples of one common Lord and Master the opportunity of meeting together in peace and concord, and that the spiritual kingdom of Jesus Christ would be the subject of the evening's discussion. After appropriate addresses from the Rev. G. W. Fishbourne, T. E. Stallybrass, B.A., and J. Woodward, Miss Sturges, the philanthropic Quakeress, rose to bear her honest testimony to the vast importance of the meeting, and the truly Christian spirit that had been manifested by all parties. In a speech of chastened eloquence, couched in simple and beautiful language, she urged the cultivation of humility and love. After some remarks from the chairman on the harmony prevailing amongst them, Mr. J. Burton read a poem composed for the occasion. A hymn was then sung, and the Benediction pronounced, after which the assembly broke up.

AN IRVINGITE CATHEDRAL is raising its huge proportions in Gordon-square, at the back of the London University; which, it is expected, will be completed by the summer. This building is intended for the followers of the late Rev. Edward Irving, who, since his decease, have much altered their form of conducting public worship. They call themselves the Holy Catholic and Apostolic Church. The service is conducted much in the same manner as the Roman Catholic, being liturgical and intoned, with frequent genuflexions and changes of posture by the priests who conduct the service. The vestments worn by the priests are as gorgeous as those worn by the Roman Catholic priesthood. They recognise various orders in their Church, such as apostles, prophets, evangelists, pastors, and deacons; at the head of these is the Angel of the Church. They believe that the power of working miracles still remains to the Church, and that Christ will shortly appear and reign with his saints for a thousand years in the Millennium. The most prominent man connected with this religious body is Mr. H. Drummond, M.P. for East Surrey, who has written several works in defence of the above tenets, and is one of the Angels of the Church.

FIELD-LANE RAGGED CHURCH.—It is not generally known that, in addition to the usual Bible-class on the Lord's-day, a morning service has for some time been conducted in Field-lane Ragged School. As it has always been found difficult to obtain the presence of the working classes at the public means of grace, it might have been anticipated that any effort to induce the attendance of the more degraded classes of society would have failed. But, notwithstanding the difficulties involved in the project, this attempt to reach the outcast and the wanderer has been attended with marked success. The service of the Field-lane Ragged Church differs in no respect, save in its being somewhat shorter, from the forms observed in Dissenting chapels. They are chiefly conducted by the Rev. E. J. Hytche, and Mr. S. Tawell, the zealous secretary of the school. The congregation averages 160 adults, the larger part being males; and it has recently included a portion of the Blacking Brigade. The physical and moral aspect of the congregation is most striking. Some have been frequently in prison; many have been reduced to extreme penury by vice or sickness; and not a few rescued from the destroyer, are proofs that the "gospel is still the power of God to every one that believeth." Nearly all the attendants are attired in raiment which would shock the sensitiveness of a respectable congregation, and most bear marks of severe privation on their countenances. Scarcely any would attend public worship were this opportunity not provided. They are singularly attentive while the message of the divine love is being delivered; and, the more difficult the topic of the sermon, so that it be couched in simple language, the greater is the evident zest with which they listen. Nothing can be more touching than the manner in which they repeat the Lord's Prayer, or their responsive "Amen" at the close of the usual prayer. Their singing, as Mr. Charles Dickens has remarked, evidently "comes from the heart"; and it is cheering thus to hear the praises of God from the lips of those who formerly never recognised his existence save in oaths. The pleasing result of the Field-lane Ragged Church fully shows that the name of Christ bears a savour of love even to the most debased classes of this great city; and is an earnest of what, in prayerful dependence on the Holy Spirit, may be expected when Ragged Churches are established throughout the length and breadth of the land.—*From a Correspondent.*

WESTMINSTER.—On Thursday, the 20th inst., a social tea-meeting was held at Romney-street Chapel, Westminster, for the purpose of more fully introducing Mr. Baker, the recently chosen pastor, to the church and congregation there worshipping. The senior deacon, Mr. Price, having been called to the chair, gave a brief outline of the history and circumstances of the church from its formation in 1815 to the present time. Mr. Baker delivered an affectionate address; and the meeting was also addressed by the Rev. Messrs. Redford and Norgrove, and Messrs. Cole, Nelson, and Burch. A spirit of Christian unity and affection seemed to pervade the numerous assembly.

MIDDLE MILL, PEMBROKESHIRE.—On the 28th and 29th of December, 1852, the Rev. J. D. Evans, late of Aberystwyth, was publicly set apart to the pastoral office over the Baptist church, in the above place, as co-pastor with the Rev. W. Reynolds. The attendance on the occasion was numerous, the chapel being crammed, notwithstanding the very unfavourable state of the weather. On Tuesday evening, Mr. T. James read and prayed, and the Revs. M. Davies, of Groesgoch, and W. E. Jones, of Cwinnfelin, preached. On Wednesday the Rev. John Lloyd Jones, of St. David's, Independent, opened the solemnities of the day by reading the Scriptures and prayer; the Rev. T. Williams, of Llangloffan, stated the principles of a New Testament church, in an able, eloquent, and impressive sermon. The Rev. W. Reynolds asked the usual questions to the young minister and offered the designation prayer; the Rev. H. Davies, of Llangloffan, gave the charge; and the Rev. T. E. Thomas, of Trehael, delivered an earnest sermon to the church, and closed the services of the day with prayer. The chapel, during all the services, was well filled by attentive and interested audiences.—*From a Correspondent.*

HEREFORD.—The Rev. Thomas Nicholas, of Stroud, has accepted the invitation of the church at Eignbrook chapel, Hereford.

THE REV. JAMES BEALEY FLETCHER, M.A. (late student of the University and Coward Colleges, London), has accepted a unanimous invitation to become the pastor of the Congregational church assembling in New Chapel, Welshpool, Montgomeryshire, and commences his stated labours on Lord's-day, January 30, with encouraging prospects of success.

MALTON, YORKSHIRE.—On Thursday evening, January 6, a numerously attended social tea-party was held in the hall of the Literary Institute, for the purpose of welcoming the Rev. J. T. Shawcross, on his first visit to Malton, in the character of pastor elect of the Independent church. James Dunlop, Esq., occupied the chair; and, after a suitable opening speech, introduced Mr. Shawcross, who was warmly received, and delivered an address well adapted to the occasion. The meeting was also addressed by the Revs. J. Bane (Baptist), J. Harvey (Primitive Methodist), G. Thomas (of Rillington), S. Dobson, H. Robertshaw, and W. Shillito (all from Airedale College); Doctor Rogers, and Mr. Hind. The choir of the chapel attended, and sung appropriate hymns at convenient intervals.

POULTRY MANIA.—The unprecedented sum of £100 has been paid by Mr. Stainton, veterinary surgeon, of Holloway, a well-known amateur, to Mr. Fletcher, of Kensington, for his celebrated Cochin China cock.

Correspondence.

CONDEMNED CRIMINALS AND THE SACRAMENT.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—Whether in this Christian age, and in the "light of this nineteenth century," capital punishments should be regarded as right and beneficial, or as unwarrantable, and injurious to the interests of morality and the good of society, I shall not now attempt to discuss. On one point all are pretty well agreed—that "executions" are attended by circumstances which appal and disgust any mind possessing an ordinary degree of moral sensibility.

There is one thing which, however, generally escapes without notice or comment on such occasions, but which, in my humble opinion, deserves severe reprobation.

"To my mind—though I am native here,
And to the manner born,—it is a custom
More honoured in the breach than the observance."

I shall best explain myself by referring to facts which have lately occurred. A newspaper which I took up the other day gave a very minute account of the last moments of James Barbour, who was hanged at York on Saturday, the 15th instant, for the murder of Robison. James Barbour's case is one of the blackest conceivable. The whole calendar of crime scarcely could furnish so flagrant a combination of guilt, obduracy, cowardice, and malice. After he had tried, but in vain, to shift his guilt to the shoulders of an innocent man, he persisted in uttering the most awful falsehoods; and yet at this time he could cant quite religiously. The *Sheffield Independent* gives a verse of a hymn which he had appropriated to himself from the "Congregational Hymn-book" (I blush and tremble to write it).

"The hour of my departure's come,
I hear the voice that calls me home;
Now, O my God, let troubles cease,
And let thy servant die in peace."

The astonished editor has very naturally put the last line in italics. On the very morning of his execution—I quote from the *Sheffield Independent*—"his mind appeared made up not to confess, if there was the slightest chance of escaping death." His first question to the chaplain was, Did he think there was any hope for him in this world? The chaplain replied, "Not the slightest." It was only then that his determination seemed to change. He shortly afterwards said, "Then, Sir, I am guilty; I alone committed the murder." The report adds, "The condemned prisoner then intimated that he felt very much relieved, and expressed a wish to receive the sacrament, which was administered to him by the chaplain; and from that time forward, up to the moment before he was launched into eternity, he continued to pray constantly, and apparently with great fervour and sincerity."

The same newspaper gives an account of the execution of Waddington, for the murder of his illegitimate child; and states that he also received the sacrament of the last supper just before his execution. I know there is nothing new in the practice, but it is not therefore the less dangerous. Permit me, as a Nonconformist, to lift up my feeble yet earnest voice against this habitual perversion of one of the most sacred and beautiful religious acts. The administration of the Lord's Supper to dying persons is bad in ordinary cases. There is no warrant for it in the word of God, and there is little doubt that it is nothing but the "extreme unction" of Popery in another form. But what a manifest prostitution—what a fearful sham—to administer it in such cases as that of Barbour. The miserable man has been telling awful lies up to this moment, when, finding he cannot escape, he reluctantly "confesses," and then is much "relieved" by taking the sacrament. Alas, Mr. Editor, this "relief"—we know too well what it means! I have known instances of most wicked men talking in this way "in articulo mortis," when they have taken the sacrament at the hands of "evangelical clergymen." How fearfully does priestcraft fill the soul with delusion! Barbour, we are told, felt "relieved." He was a murderer, a liar, and would have murdered another innocent man if he could have thereby saved his own life; and yet he felt relieved when he had taken the sacrament.

The effect of all this, I cannot help thinking, is on every account to be deplored—its effect, I mean, on the living. It tends to foster delusion in men's minds as to the nature of true penitence. Dr. South says truly,—"Repentance is too great a thing to be wielded in a hurry." It tends to keep alive the notion, that a performance of a certain ceremony can atone for a whole life's sins. Above all, it tends to bring true religion into ridicule and contempt. Who wonders to find infidelity side by side with superstition? There are multitudes who, when they read of such things, are ready to think that religion is all a sham.

I speak strongly, but it is because I feel most deeply on this subject. For one thing I am thankful, viz., that I am
A NONCONFORMIST.

Bridgeforth, January 24th, 1853.

COLLISIONS AT THE CHORLEY STATION.—Yesterday week, two collisions without loss of life, occurred at the Chorley station, on the Bolton and Preston line of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway. The first appears to have been caused by the neglect of persons in charge of the station, in not turning on a signal. Through this oversight, a coal-train came in behind, and ran into a goods-train which was standing in the station, on the down-line from Manchester. In the case of the second accident, the express-train which left Preston for Manchester at 5 o'clock, overtook and ran into a train of 19 waggons filled with cattle, which was going in the same direction, and ascending one of the steepest gradients on the line. The cattle-train had been much impeded by the slippery state of the rails, and the express came upon it in a very sharp curve of the line, where the driver could not see any great distance in advance. However, he succeeded in arresting the train so as to prevent the collision being a severe one. Three of the cattle-trucks were smashed, and six sheep were killed, but in the express-train the passengers were some of them scarcely conscious of the shock. The only one injured was a gentleman, named Dalrymple, from Manchester, who got a blow on the left cheekbone, which blackened his eye.

CHRISTIANITY AND SECULARISM.

PUBLIC DISCUSSION.

On Thursday evening last, the long-anticipated discussion between the Rev. B. Grant and Mr. G. J. Holyoake commenced in Cowper-street School-room, City-road, the subject being, "What advantages would accrue to mankind generally, and the working classes in particular, by the removal of Christianity and the substitution of secularism in its place?" The spacious room was densely crowded; and on the platform were the Rev. T. Binney, the Rev. Dr. Hewlett, J. Kingsley, Esq., the Rev. J. H. Hinton, S. Morley, Esq., C. Williams, Esq., T. Thompson, Esq., and other leading Dissenting ministers and laymen.

Mr. Ebenezer Syme acted as Mr. Holyoake's chairman, Mr. S. Morley as Mr. Grant's, and the Rev. J. H. Hinton as umpire.

Mr. Syme read the programme of the proceedings, and the rules of the discussion. The arrangement was as follows:—The discussion to continue six successive Thursday evenings, beginning at half-past seven o'clock, and ending at ten. Mr. Holyoake to commence and speak for half-an-hour; Mr. Grant to reply in half-an-hour. Mr. Holyoake's second speech, half-an-hour; Mr. Grant's second reply, half-an-hour. Mr. Holyoake's rejoinder, quarter of an hour; Mr. Grant's final reply, quarter of an hour.

The speakers having been introduced to the meeting by their respective chairmen,

Mr. Holyoake opened the discussion. He said, as it had been appointed for him to commence the discussion each evening, he should consider in order one of the following propositions:—(1) The nature of Secularism; (2) science, the providence of man; (3) morals independent of the New Testament; (4) the death of Jesus Christ, its policy and its example; (5) the eclectic uses of the apostolical writings; (6) the general advantages of Secularism. He then said, he desired to remove some misconceptions which the public mind appeared to entertain with reference to Secularism. The Secularists had now determined to abandon the term *atheism*, since the public understood by that word one who was without God, and also without morality, and who wished to be without both; to disuse the term *infidel*, as implying in the public mind unfaithfulness to the truth; to recognise the sincerity of the clergy and of Christians generally; and to preach nature the only subject of knowledge, science the providence of life, morality the harmony of action, and art the culture of the individual and society. Having claimed the right of discretionary silence, as only a just privilege to infantine truth when encountering full-grown error, Mr. Holyoake proceeded to mention some of the principles of secularism. Some Secularists, he said, did not believe in the existence of a Supreme Being distinct from Nature, or in the immortality of the soul, but they did not exact from the members of their society an agreement in opinion on those theoretical points, which five thousand years of controversy had not settled. Morality was kept distinct from religion. This life being the first in certainty was placed first in importance. They maintained a general neutrality respecting Christianity, except as it contradicted well-ascertained moral truth or opposed rational progress. The Secularist gave primary attention to those subjects the issues of which could be tested by the experience of this life. The Christian professed to give an historical account of the origin of Nature and of its government by an independent being. That account he (Mr. Holyoake) disbelieved. The statement of his heresy, however, might not always have been happily or uniformly rendered. In describing himself he had sometimes used the term "Non-theist," as expressing the rejection of dogmatic theism without implying the rejection of morality. The prevailing notions of theology could not be maintained by argument; and many persons, though distrusting, acquiesced in them, thinking such a belief needful for personal satisfaction and for the government of society, and that immorality and disorganization would follow if the truth of theism was shaken. Whatever was true, however, must work well, underlying, as it did, all morality and virtue.

Mr. Grant commenced by expressing the responsibility and anxiety which he felt on the occasion—an anxiety not that Christianity should be overturned, which he believed impossible, but that his fellow-men might not be misled into the rejection of that which he believed to be for their benefit. His object would be not so much to defend Christianity, as to show how often it had been misrepresented, and especially to show that Secularism was not worth having whether Christianity was retained or not—a conclusion he had arrived at from a study of all the Secularist publications that had been issued in this country during the last twelve years. Mr. Grant then commented with some severity on the line of conduct usually pursued by Secularists, and the frequency with which they shifted their position. Mr. Holyoake, he said, had spoken of maxims of duty in relation to man and nature. Who denied such maxims? Christianity furnished the best maxim of duty in relation to man, when it said, "Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself." All men said, "We are for reason and for truth." The question was, "What is reason? what is truth?" Christian truths, it had been said, were not yet settled. If we would believe nothing but what was settled to everybody's satisfaction, we should believe but few things, for there were few things that would not be questioned. Mr. Holyoake had said that Christianity was, to some extent, opposed to rational progress. Would he say in what respect? As to the terms *atheism* and *non-theism*, the particle *a* (not) was Greek, and *non*, Latin; that was the only difference between them. He hoped the working classes would never despair after the promises Mr. Holyoake and others had given them. It was true, Robert Owen

did much for mankind besides calling them all fools, which was logically necessary to save his own credit, for either they were all irrational, or he was not quite right. But Mr. Holyoake, who once swore by that master, had now improved upon his teacher, and was going to see to the question himself. His simple agency consisted in his propositions from the book of Nature; but he had not said what page or what edition. It was a large volume, so, perhaps, he would never be able to find the place again, that they might turn it over, and see it for themselves. Mr. Grant then alluded to the correspondence which lately appeared in the *British Banner*, and which, he said, went to convict Mr. Holyoake of falsehood with reference to the manner in which he had spoken of the Rev. J. Angell James; and asked Mr. Holyoake's permission to have the correspondence published as a preface to the printed report of the discussion.

Mr. Holyoake, having given his permission to have the correspondence printed, and made some observations in reply to Mr. Grant's strictures, proceeded to develop the principles of Secularism. His first proposition was, that attention to temporal things should take the precedence in time and in importance of considerations relating to a future existence. The Christian, he said, regarded this life as a temptation drawing him away from the contemplation of future-world truths; the Secularist regarded this world, and its wise and pure realization, as the condition of desert. As to the future life, it was not the property of Christians alone; death's solemn empire was open to all, and when a man entered it to confront destiny, and submit, perhaps, to the interrogations of the Eternal, he must stand dumb unless he had thought for himself. Nothing could give him courage but innocence; nothing could support him but the integrity of his convictions. Without arrogance, therefore, and without fear, the Secularist would walk by that light which seemed to display the path of duty. Of the things of this life we knew something personally; of the future we knew nothing, except by second-hand testimony. Where Nature clashed with Christianity we should follow the former; because to be in harmony with Nature was surely the beginning of all true worship that might be possible to man. Mr. Holyoake then referred to a passage in the *Anxious Inquirer*, by the Rev. J. A. James, declaring that eternal salvation was the great end of life, and that all earthly considerations should be subordinate to the great question, "What shall I do to be saved?" He contended that no person who could believe and earnestly act out such a principle would be of any use whatever for human progress. By carrying out such a doctrine fully we should be at perpetual warfare with the wholesome progress of our species; for, as Mr. Martineau had said, no inquirer could fix a direct and clear-sighted gaze towards truth who was always casting side glances as to the prospects of his soul. Mr. Holyoake also read an extract from Greg's *Creed of Christendom*, and a note appended by a religious friend of the author, expressing his belief that a large proportion of sincere Christians were apathetic towards all improvement, virtual conservatives of evil, and hostile to political and social reform, as diverting men's thoughts from eternal interests. If a man based his conduct on the future, he could not tell in this life whether he was in the right—he must die to find it out; if on his relation to the external world, all his difficulties would clear up with advancing knowledge and experience. Mr. Holyoake concluded by instancing the opposition on the part of most Christians to the opening of the Crystal Palace and other places of entertainment and instruction, such as theatres and museums, on the Sunday—an opposition that impeded the advancement and elevation of the working classes. One drama of Shakspeare, he said, was a nobler creation than the best sermon ever preached; and when the heart of a toil-worn artisan leaped for joy in the woods on the Sabbath day it was a nobler offering to the throne of a beneficent God than any prayer within the walls of the holiest Bethel that was ever built.

Mr. Grant said that Christianity threw a sacredness around the Sunday which, if disturbed, would deprive man of his only holiday—a holiday that Mammon was only too ready to grasp whenever it had the opportunity. They had heard many generalities about preferring the certain over the uncertain. The present life, however, was uncertain. What would happen the next hour was uncertain, so that to prefer this life was to prefer an uncertainty. Indeed, most things appeared to be uncertain, so that to prefer the certain to the uncertain was to prefer nothing to everything, which could not benefit the working classes very particularly. Nothing was more unlikely than the realization of Mr. Holyoake's Secularist system, which was at present a future life, and was therefore open to the same objections as eternity. Secularism ignored, but had not the honesty to deny, God, the soul, and a future life; it assumes that we should live as if there were no such realities. Was that certainty? Were Secularists so certain that there was no God, that they had no soul, and that when they were dead they were done with? If not, and if they nevertheless built up a system upon that assumption, was not that proceeding on an uncertainty? Secularism did but hide Atheism under the name of humanity; and there was much behind the propositions of Mr. Holyoake which had not been brought forward, but which should be made public if he (Mr. Grant) had sufficient time. The principal objection to Mr. Holyoake's first-named benefit of Secularism—its preference for the things of this life—was founded on a mistaken division of duties. Christianity did not recognise two sets of duties, and the first benefit of Secularism was the mistake of its founders. The only fault the Secularist could find with the social obligations of the Christian was, that Christianity made them double duties, bind-

ing from two sets of motives instead of one; and, instead of calling attention away from the claims of this world by the claims of another, that other was used to enforce the claims of this. Christianity laid down no hereafter duties at all; all its duties were duties on earth, deeds done in the body, secular duties. Mr. Grant then quoted in support of his argument Rom. ii. 6, "Who will render to every man according to his deeds," &c.; Luke xiv. 13, "When thou makest a feast," &c.; 2 Cor. v. 9, 10, "Wherefore we labour," &c.; Matt. xxv. 34—40, "Then shall the King say unto them on his right hand," &c. These passages, he said, affirmed that God's judgment would be on men's conduct in this life as far as they had done well or ill; that kindness to the poor in this world would be remembered in the next; that we were to seek the approbation of Christ by doing good on earth, secularly; and that we could serve Christ only by serving man, for he was too high to be benefited by us. In the day of judgment it would not be asked, "How much did you abstract from man to serve me?" but, "How often did you visit me in prison?" "Thee, Lord! I never saw thee." "No, not me; but I come again into the world in the shape of suffering humanity, and every instalment given to a poor man is given to me, and I will pay you for it now." Make to yourselves, then, friends of the mammon of unrighteousness; use your secular means, for you shall have spiritual blessings, and be received into everlasting habitations.

Mr. Holyoake said that Mr. Grant had told them that if they had been kind to the poor, and performed other acts of social charity, that was all that would be required of them at the last day. What was the value of the doctrine that at the last day it would be rendered unto every man according to his works, if the meaning of it was that it would be also according to his faith? But if Christianity and Secularism were identical, why was Mr. Grant opposing him? They ought rather to have a coalition mission as we had a coalition Government. He (Mr. Holyoake) would not quarrel with the passages of Scripture which were in accordance with his own views, such as those quoted by Mr. Grant; but there were other passages, as he should show on a future occasion, which had a very different tendency; and if it were not for that incongruity in Scripture he should not then be standing on that platform. It had been said that Christianity taught obedience to the duties of this life; but what were those duties? He thought it would be found that they were the overriding duties of preparing for another world, as his quotation from the *Anxious Inquirer* proved. As to the question of the Sabbath, he understood the objection to the opening of the Crystal Palace on Sundays to be a religious objection, arising from the divine authority of the Lord's-day, and not from a desire to secure a secular holiday for the people.

Mr. Grant said, if men properly performed the duties of this life no doubt they were safe and right—but, then, there was the question as to what were the duties of this life, and whether those duties were performed by neglecting God in this life. We were not to consider the outward deeds merely, but the inward principle whence they proceeded—the motive from which they were performed; and Christianity furnished more motives for the performance of our duties to man than Secularism. Mr. Holyoake's Secularist doctrine falsely assumed, what was not yet proved, that there was no future world; for who that believed in such a world could give the preference in importance to this? Mr. Holyoake would, perhaps, explain on what principle man's eternal existence was of less importance than an average human life—the end more important than the beginning. The Secularist leaders had no objection to another life, though they said they did not believe in it. But if they did not believe in it, why did they state as a benefit of their system that it preferred this life to another? If they only believed in one, the preference was manifest folly. They either believed it or they did not; or, if they had no idea about it, they should say nothing—therefore the proposition that had been advanced was either hypocrisy or folly. Mr. Grant contended that Mr. Holyoake had met none of the objections which he had brought forward against his first alleged benefit of Secularism, and expressed a hope that he would endeavour to meet them on the next evening of debate.

The discussion was then adjourned to Thursday, the 27th inst.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE AT SYDENHAM.—A vast amount of work has been already accomplished, the building now showing its gigantic outline prominently against the sky as the trains on the Brighton line sweep by along the base of the hill on which it stands. At present between twelve and fourteen hundred men are at work, and the columns are rapidly rising up like forests of young pines. Many portions of the building have been already completed to the full height, several acres are already roofed with glass, and the centres of one of the side transepts are fixed in their places. Packages are now daily arriving from Italy, Germany, and elsewhere, with casts of statuary and other works of art; so that as fast as the building is roofed over and completed, the decorations of the interior may be proceeded with.

SINGULAR BEQUEST.—On Saturday last, the unmarried, of whatever age and sex, numbering between 800 and 900, residents in the parish of St. Leonard's, Colchester, received their New Year's gift of a "penny roll," bequeathed to them in days of yore, by the owner of a field, which was let for gardening purposes, at the annual rent of £4, which he bequeathed in the manner above-mentioned.—*Essex Gazette*.

AN AUSTRALIAN NABOB.—A gentleman has arrived at Southampton with £75,000 as the produce of a few years' dealing in Australia.

SUNDAY TRADING IN LONDON.

"A Bethnal-green Curate," writing to the *Times* on the above subject, says:—"There is more trading transacted in Bethnal-green on Sunday than on any other day in the week; and the scenes witnessed on the evening of that day present the spectacle of Pandæmonium. I am a curate in one of the largest of the new parishes of this district, which contains a population as great as that of the whole city of Edinburgh. The great mass of our people are of the poorest and lowest class. Ignorance, disease, vice, and destitution, are here found in their most hideous forms. The public-houses alone are flourishing. Our church is indefatigable in its efforts to stem this frightful torrent of evil and misery, and in its exertions to ameliorate the condition of these tens of thousands of our poor brethren. We have now twelve churches, ten having been built and endowed within the last eleven years by the labours of the Bishop of London and the pious donations of the affluent. The sittings are entirely free, and there are no church-rates. We have, also, large and excellently conducted schools, and various charitable and provident societies. We have a band of hard-working clergy—and here I can speak without self-presumption, for I have only recently joined them, and I speak not of myself, but of them—who spend their days, and nights, too, in some cases, in visiting from house to house. Great good has been effected through their means. Whereas formerly no respectable person could pass through Bethnal-green after dark without meeting at least with insult, any one may now traverse its streets and alleys at any time of the night unmolested. Ten years ago there were only 900 children receiving education, now there are considerably upwards of 6,000. But, great as is the good which has been done since these new churches were built, it is as nothing to the evil which still remains rampant. All our efforts are impeded by this Sunday-trading, which prevents thousands of our fellow-citizens from ever seeing the inside of a church. They are confined in their shops from one year's end to another, and exist in a state of slavery and degradation worse, in some respects, than that of the wandering savage. I could not have believed that such a state of things existed in this country and in this metropolis. I have heard my friends from the other end of town declare, after they had witnessed the traffic here carried on during Sunday, that they, although they had lived in London all their lives, never conceived it possible that such scenes could have been witnessed. It is in vain that we raise churches and plant schools; it is in vain that we use every means to dispel ignorance and vice, so long as the people themselves are precluded from making use of these means. One-half (the shopkeeping class) of our population can never get out to church, and of the remaining half a large proportion are enticed to spend their hard-earned week's wages in the public-houses and gin palaces, which stand invitingly open to receive them. . . . I call upon every lover of his country, and of his kind, to use his influence to obtain Sunday—and the whole Sunday—for his poor brethren; and, so long as he is in earnest in seeking their welfare, I shall not quarrel with him as to the means he proposes to improve their moral condition; being fully cognizant of the melancholy fact that it is the gin palace, and not the Crystal Palace, they now frequent."

THE OLDEST WOMAN IN THE WORLD.—A correspondent of the *Gateshead Observer* gives some interesting particulars of a late visit to Mrs. Benton, at the hamlet of Elton, near Stockton, who died a fortnight since in—as the correspondent thinks—her one hundred and twenty-third year! "I was surprised," he says, "to find, that in sight, hearing, and memory, Mrs. Benton had evidently failed but very little, and that although her cheeks were deeply sunken, and her skin much withered, and her form was bent almost double, still, there was so much of buoyancy in her manner as to denote an ordinary degree of cheerfulness. She had beautifully white hair, and rather a full-developed forehead, and she was evidently the remains of one that had been a thoroughly robust individual. Her maiden name was Lodge, and the salubrious atmosphere of Cockfield was the first that her lungs inhaled. She never went to school, but the principal occupation of her youth was to watch sheep on Cockfield Fell, and she was occasionally engaged in the plantations, peeling oak-bark for the tanners. As a shepherdess she grew up to womanhood. Her diet was simple—few, if any, of the articles of foreign import, but plenty of milk and butter. The dress that she wore in youth did not constrain her person into an unnatural shape, as in cases of modern 'pride or folly,' for she wore no torturing stays, but an easily fitting woollen jacket; and 'people had far less of pride,' said Mrs. Benton, 'when I was a young woman, than they have in these times.'"

In Leeds, £800 has been already subscribed towards the erection of a statue in honour of the late Mr. Edward Baines.

THE DERBY ELECTION.—A correspondent says:—"Mr. Horsfall's friends at Derby have been taken woefully aback by the service of warrants upon 70 of them, within the last few days, in Derby and the vicinity, who will be obliged to give an account of the means to which that gentleman is indebted for his temporary occupation of a seat for that borough. Mr. Bass's friends feel no anxiety concerning the fate of the petition against him. The proceedings against Morgan, the 'good and safe man,' will be vigorously proceeded with at the ensuing assizes, which take place in March. At the same time, it is not intended, while prosecuting a subordinate, to permit the principal to escape.—*Daily News*."

THE "WESTMINSTER REVIEW" ON AMERICAN SLAVERY.

[We make no apology for occupying so much of our space with the following article, which we take from the *Bradford Observer*. It is an analysis of the admirable and comprehensive *Westminster Review* paper on American slavery, the author of which is Mr. Forster, a townsman of Bradford.]

Mr. Forster commences with the inquiry—Does Mrs. Stowe, in her "Uncle Tom's Cabin," represent American Slavery fairly and correctly, or otherwise? Testifying to her genius, he at the same time demands a just verdict. Regarding "the good name of a great nation as at stake," he protests against that good name being "blasted by a mere tale, told ever so wisely, until at least its statements have been weighed." Thus, in the spirit of thorough fairness, and with a firm resolution to deal out even-handed justice, does Mr. Forster address himself to his theme.

Mr. Forster's essay is not a literary critique. About the book written by Mrs. Stowe, or about the characters it embodies, he says next to nothing. He refrains from considering "the artistic merits of this fiction," because he regards its moral as far more important. That "moral" is the wonderful popularity and social power of the book. From the ephemeral position of a newspaper *feuilleton*, "Uncle Tom's Cabin" has become part of the history of two mighty nations, influencing their feelings, and through them surely, though indirectly, their actions. In affirming this, Mr. Forster has certainly not incurred the guilt of exaggeration. The extraordinary work in question not only influences two mighty nations, but, in different degrees, almost every nation in Europe. In the French, German, Italian, Spanish, and (we are told) Russian—if not in other languages—Uncle Tom now challenges the attention and admiration of multitudes.

But not even the universal popularity and power of this magical book is the question to which Mr. Forster addresses himself, though this consideration, rather than its literary qualities, prompts his pen. The one question to be answered Mr. Forster thus puts:—"Is this description of American slavery true, which thus makes a nation to be divided against itself, and sets against it another and a kindred nation?"

Mr. Forster then further clears his ground by disposing of several collateral points. He examines the allegation that we are not impartial judges on the topic of American slavery, because England is unanimous in denouncing it. This, Mr. Forster shows is not a fact; instancing Mr. Carlyle's comparison of "Quashee" to a horse, and referring to the similar opinion of the *Times*, that the negro and the horse almost equally need a driver. He refers to the exceedingly complicated nature of the question—the plea so often urged in abatement of English criticism; the essence of the said plea being that Englishmen do not understand the matter, and ought not to utter any opinion about it. He dwells upon the dark elements of the *masters'* side of the picture, grouping together the fears of slaveholders for their lives, honour, and property; the force of political intrigue; the galling invective of ultra-zealous abolitionists, &c.

For the best defence of the slaveholder, and most respectable refutation of Mrs. Stowe that he knows of, Mr. Forster points to "A Carolinian's Description of Slavery in the United States," published in *Fraser's Magazine*, last October. The Carolinian says of Mrs. Stowe, that "she has drawn a most wild and unreal picture of slavery. The consequence is, that the book, with its vast circulation, will do infinite injury. Its dramatic power will have no other effect upon the country than to excite the fanaticism of one portion, and to rouse the indignation of the other."

The "Carolinian" is then analyzed. His defence of slavery is, apparently, fairly epitomized by Mr. Forster. That defence amounts to this—that physically the slave is better off than many free labourers; that cruelties and tortures are exceptions, not rules (cruelty is, therefore, acknowledged); that if the slave cannot get rid of his master, the master cannot abandon the slave; that if slavery does not generate the virtues of independence, self-reliance, and control, it does generate the virtues of "loyalty and affection on the one side, protection and beneficence on the other," that if the intellect of the slave is not prematurely forced, the ground is made ready for the seed; that if the slave is not taught to read the Bible, his master provides chaplains, &c., and gives to him "oral teaching," and that even though slavery be bad in itself, it is not so bad as the next alternative to which the deserted negro would be subjected, viz., to relapse into African savagery, or to wither before white competition.

Having placed before his readers the slaveholder's defence, Mr. Forster draws attention to the fact, that whilst our mining and manufacturing interests have been charged with producing as much misery as slavery itself, those interests were always opened up to the eye of pity and of justice, by the commissioners, committees, reports, blue books, &c., that have from time to time exposed their most hidden secrets to the public, whereas the American Congress gives no blue books, or official documents, to which the friend of the negro might turn for dispassionate and official information on the subject of his research.

It becomes, therefore, necessary to hear the slave himself. Mr. Forster now takes up the narrative of William Wells Brown, which he goes briefly through, and follows it up by references to other slave-authors, who have themselves narrated, from time to time, the story of their sufferings and wrongs.

The narratives of the slaves being, however, impeached by the masters, and a reverend clergyman of New York having stated, in print, that the fact of a slave running away from his master is *prima facie* evidence of his being a bad man, Mr. Forster feels it needful to cast about for corroborative evidence. In

his search for this he meets with enough, and more than enough, for the purpose required.

In the year 1839, at New York, a work was published by the executive committee of the American Anti-slavery Society, entitled, "American Slavery as it is; or, the Testimony of a Thousand Witnesses." This is a book of extraordinary character; containing disclosures of facts so atrocious, that Mr. Forster declares his perfect incredulity, until after examining for himself all the proofs, vouchers, &c., furnished by the author of the volume. Having thoroughly sifted the statements and arguments therein contained, and having tested them in every possible way, Mr. Forster concludes by saying, "The book is true; it is impossible to read it and not be possessed by its truthfulness; fact after fact seizes the understanding, till it finds itself in a hell of horrors from which there is no hope of escape." The following is from the introduction to the book:—

We will prove that the slaves in the United States are treated with barbarous inhumanity; that they are overworked, under-fed, wretchedly clad and lodged, and have insufficient sleep; that they are often made to wear round their necks iron collars armed with prongs, to drag heavy chains and weights at their feet whilst working in the fields, and to wear yokes, and bells, and iron horns (collars, with long prongs, or horns); that they are often kept confined in the stocks day and night for weeks together, made to wear gags in their mouths for hours or days, have some of their front teeth torn out or broken off, that they may be easily detected when they run away; that they are frequently flogged with terrible severity, have red pepper rubbed into their lacerated flesh, and hot brine, spirits of turpentine, &c., poured over the gashes to increase the torture; that they are often stripped naked, their backs and limbs cut with knives, bruised and mangled by scores and hundreds of blows with the paddle, and terribly torn by the claws of cats drawn over them by their tormentors; that they are often hunted with bloodhounds, and shot down like beasts, or torn in pieces by dogs; that they are often suspended by the arm, and whipped and beaten till they faint, and when revived by restoratives beaten again till they faint, and sometimes till they die; that their ears are often cut off, their eyes knocked out, their bones broken, their flesh branded with red-hot irons; that they are maimed, mutilated, and burned to death over slow fires. All these things, and more and worse, we shall prove. Reader, we know whereof we affirm, we have weighed it well; more and worse we will prove. Mark these words and read on; we will establish all these facts by the testimony of scores and hundreds of eye witnesses, by the testimony of slaveholders in all parts of the slave states, by slave-holding members of Congress and of state legislatures, by ambassadors to foreign courts, by judges, by doctors of divinity, and clergymen of all denominations, by merchants, mechanics, lawyers, and physicians, by presidents and professors in colleges and professional seminaries, by planters, overseers, and drivers. We shall show not merely that such deeds are committed, but that they are frequent; not done in corners, but before the sun; not in one of the slave states, but in all of them; not perpetrated by brutal overseers and drivers merely, but by magistrates, by legislators, by professors of religion, by preachers of the gospel, by governors of states, by gentlemen of property and standing, and by delicate females moving in the highest circles of society.

It is important to remark that no attempt in America, or elsewhere, has ever been made to rebut and disprove the facts and statements contained in this volume. As the book is not a dramatic tale, but a series of *bonâ fide* cases, with names, dates, &c., all given, of course it must be true, unless it be a forgery and a fabrication. That it is not of the latter description is sufficiently proved by the dead silence of the whole pro-slavery press with regard to it. Mr. Forster anticipates an objection to the effect that the institution of slavery has been greatly ameliorated since 1839; but, whilst admitting that there may have been slight and occasional improvements, he shows that another such book might be composed of "authenticated cases which have happened within the last three years." Extracts from books and papers are then given, and the conclusion established that the fidelity of Mrs. Stowe's picture is irrefutable. [We may here remark, in a parenthesis, that Mrs. Stowe has now in the press a complete documentary support of all the allegations contained in her book. The new work is advertised in the London papers, and is entitled, "A Key to Uncle Tom's Cabin."]

A well-written portion of the article under review consists in the examination of the alleged parallel between American slavery and English labour. Mr. Forster admits that we might be sometimes perplexed if we were called upon to decide between the happiest circumstanced slave, and the most miserably circumstanced peasant. But, of course, such a parallel is no parallel at all, but a monstrous sophism, introduced to overlay a logical argument. The two cases are contrasts, not resemblances,—contrasts, as Mr. Forster puts it, between "the contented animalism" of the well-fed slave, and "the comfortless, hopeless manhood" of the evicted cottier. But another great difference is, that the poor English labourer is ever exhorted to improve, if possible, his lot, whilst the slave is prevented by every measure of force and fraud from ever rising.

The argument is then urged, that if commissioners of inquiries into our mining and factory systems were held to be needful, why does not Congress order similar commissioners to investigate and to report upon the actual condition of the slave? But this seemingly irresistible plea is thus met, or supposed to be met, by the slaveholder:—

Our negroes are not men, they are children; and in this present stage of their social growth we must be to them as fathers. We may, perhaps, sometimes abuse the paternal power, but there is no help for it: we have the power, and their growth depends on our keeping it. And then there is this consolation—this abuse does not seem to them so severe as to you. Like children, they expect to be chastised; and though there may be among them

premature men like your Wells Brown, or your Douglass, to whom chastisement is intolerable; yet such men must take the consequences of living before their time; and we must not, out of sympathy with their transitional state, retard the progress of the great mass of their brethren.

It is impossible to conceive of a logical humiliation more overwhelming than that of a slave-owner when once he ventures to justify slavery by philosophy and reason. Let such of our readers as can gain access to the *Westminster Review* pay special attention to the arguments in pages 144-7. The "paternal" hypothesis is examined and dissected with the eye and hand of a master. The "paternal" doctrine must be based on the assumption that the negro is essentially and hopelessly an inferior race, in which case he must remain for ever in a state of "childhood," or "negroes are only thus inferior because they are uneducated—only children because they have not grown to be men. How, then, can these fathers aid their growth? By teaching the children. And how do they aid it? By racking their brains to keep them untaught." There is crushing severity, because immense truth, in this antithesis. But slaveholders say they would gladly teach the slaves to read, if abolitionists would cease to write and print their exciting arguments. The following is Mr. Forster's reply to this observation:—

But suppose Abolitionism abolished, all *Garrisons* gagged, and *Liberators* suppressed; would this teaching even then be safe? No; so long as the masters remain free men themselves, and do not gag their own mouths, they do well to banish books from their slaves. The Declaration of Independence would be strong meat for babes, and speeches at democratic meetings somewhat dangerous reading-lessons. . . . The Carolinian tells us that "oral teaching" well supplies the written Bible, producing "a kindly feeling between the races which no men at the north can conceive;" . . . but the Carolinian must excuse us if we can better understand his preference for it (otherwise so strange) when we find the slaves' catechism telling him that it is "not right for him to run away, or to harbour a run-away," and that "to disobey his master is to yield to the temptations of the devil." If the closed book were opened he might think that he should do unto the fugitive as he would be done by, and even when ordered by his master to flog him, refuse to obey. "She is a good cook, a good washer, a good obedient servant, she has got religion; how much will you give?" said the St. Louis auctioneer. But if the woman could get the religion for herself out of the Bible, there might be cases in which it would not raise her price.

A solemn question is now mooted. "To what stage in social progress has the pupil reached under this civilizing guardianship? To this: that no matter how, or by whose help, he came into the condition in which he is, not one step further can he go until this condition be changed." But when will the change arrive, and who will be the agents in effecting it?

No one disputes that this slavery at present rules the American Republic; all the states, free as well as slave, seem, as it were, spell-bound by its enchantments; priests and politicians in the North and South, vie with one another in doing its bidding; and yet hardly any one—not even he who is possessed or paralyzed by it—expects that it will last. Whence, then, are we to look for the rescue? It is usual, both in America and here, to say that it can only come from the South. There, it is said, the slaves are held; therefore, there only can they be freed. Doubtless it is in the power of the South, and therefore it is its duty, both to give emancipation, and to guide the emancipated. These are the two tasks which it is given to it to perform; the second can be performed by it only, the first by it best. Will the South undertake these tasks? They are difficult, but oh! how glorious!

After this, Mr. Forster proceeds to discuss the "economical," "political," and "social" difficulties that retard the progress of emancipation. The neglect of agriculture and the ruin of trade—the employment of universal suffrage to elect black representatives and governors—the deadly animosity of two distinct and jealous races—or the degradation of the white race by intermarriage and amalgamation with the black, are the principal "difficulties" here interposed by the slaveowner. That from such texts as these a sermon of horrors might be woven, no one would deny, but Mr. Forster shows how purely illusory are some of these apprehended dangers. It is impossible for us to condense, with satisfaction to ourselves, this part of Mr. Forster's argument. But we may remark that with regard to the bugbear of "tainted blood" by amalgamation, it is shown that the connexion with the slave women has already been so extensive that the *pure black* is rapidly disappearing. With respect to the use that might possibly be made of universal suffrage, the great numerical preponderance of the whites is adduced, and also the argument developed, that emancipation need not be unconditional, and that various qualifications might be enacted in order to guard the beneficial exercise of the franchise. We quote one paragraph:—

The results of our experiment may not only make the Americans less fearful for the fate of the negroes, but also for their own. In Jamaica, for example, at the time of the emancipation, the proportion of whites to black was scarcely as one to ten. In the States, by the last census, with the exception of South Carolina and Mississippi, there are more whites than blacks in every state; and taking all the slave states together, and adding the free coloured people to the slaves, there are at least ten pure whites to six blacks and browns. If, then, our slaves, with their immense majority, and consequently preponderant physical force, make no disorderly or revengeful use of their freedom, much more might America venture fearlessly to give emancipation to hers. Whilst dispensing with the whip, the whites would keep the sceptre and the sword, and might, without fear of bloodshed or insurrection, accompany their boon with almost any conditions they pleased. Such conditions might, very probably would, be useless clogs on the progress of the blacks, and be disadvantageous both economically and socially to both races; but, politically, they would be safe.

Europe and America.

The relative power of the slave and free states is instructively discussed by Mr. Forster, who shows, that whilst the two interests are nearly balanced in the Senate, the House of Representatives now numbers 144 votes from free states, and eighty-four from slave states, this being after the legal appointment of one representative for every 93,716 of the voting population. But in addition to the free states having this great numerical majority, the preponderance of their moral influence is much greater, inasmuch as the free states include the *élite* of the Union in commerce, learning, energy, wealth, and character. From these data it is also argued that the South, however much it may threaten disruption, dare not secede, as their struggle with slavery would then become, in every point of view, more awfully perilous and desperate.

After a discriminating and temperate reference to Calhoun, Clay, and Webster, Mr. Forster concludes his article by asking—what can we in England do?

Can we in England do nothing for the right? . . . Is the only practical sympathy we can give, sympathy with the cotton planters, in fear of our cotton mills? Alas, there is but little that we can do. We can think the truth and speak it; we can say that slavery is a sin and evil; and we can feel for and with its victims. . . . But all this is mere words or thoughts; as to deeds, America must do them herself; one nation cannot do the work of another.

But indirectly there are two things we can do—first, we can give to our own emancipated slaves better guidance, and more kindly aid, and so tempt our kinsmen to follow our example; and also, we can earn a right to remind America of her besetting sin, by contending with our own social evils, remembering that though there may be no one of them so great as is this slavery, yet that neither is any of them so difficult to get rid of, and that therefore our guilt may be the same, because our temptations may be less. . . . Our newspapers may cease from attacking the enemies of slavery, and our eloquent writers from supplying its friends with excuses. . . . And lastly, there is one thing that we must not do—we must not be tempted to sacrifice the cause of freedom in America, in the hope of getting aid for it in Europe. . . .

The only alliance for freedom possible is an alliance between its friends here and its friends there—every other is a lie on our parts, and a shame on theirs; and the friends of freedom there have far too hard a fight at home to be able to afford aid abroad. Let that fight once be finished, let but America herself be free—then, and not till then, England and America together will shield the oppressed against the despots of the world.

AMATEUR HANGING.—The ignominious death on the gallows of Barbour and Waddington, the Sheffield murderers, has been succeeded by two cases of hanging, both occurring last week at Sheffield. The one took place on Sunday. The execution of these criminals was the topic of conversation in the lunatic ward of the Sheffield Union Workhouse, on that day Palfrey, a convalescent lunatic, who had the charge of another patient, appears to have been so inflamed by the exciting conversation, that during the night he slipped out of the retreat-yard, and, having attached his neckerchief to a beam in the privy, he placed his neck within the sling, and, throwing himself off a slight elevation upon which he was standing, hung suspended, with his feet just clear of the floor, until life was extinct. In that posture the dead body was found at an early hour on Monday morning. The other case of hanging is still more singular. It appears that a boy of the age of fourteen, of the name of John Auty, son of a man who is by trade a mason, and keeps a beerhouse in Kelham-street, opposite to Kelham Grindingwheel. He kept pigeons in the garret, and he had been robbed of two or three of his feathered favourites by a prowling cat, which gained admission through a broken pane in the window. The boy had been heard to vow vengeance on the marauder, and it appeared that on Wednesday afternoon he had set about preparing a noose to fix within the broken pane, with the intention of catching the stealthy visitor by the neck, and causing it to effect its own strangulation. It so happened that this design became the instrument of his own destruction. On Wednesday evening his absence created surprise, as he was a very tractable boy, and of uniformly steady habits. Search for the lost one was made in every conceivable quarter, but all in vain. About eleven o'clock the distracted mother sent one of her daughters to ascertain whether the boy had slipped off to bed, and then it was that the girl discovered, to her unspeakable horror, his rigid and lifeless body, hanging from the ceiling in a lumber-garret, on the same floor as his sleeping apartment. From the surrounding circumstances it is not supposed that the fatal result was intended.

ANOTHER IMPROVEMENT IN FIRE-ARMS has been made by an American. It is a rifle which can be simply and safely loaded at the breech, dispensing with the ramrod; and which cleanses the barrel at each discharge.

THE ENCROACHMENTS OF THE SEA AT DOVER threaten to destroy one of the main attractions of the place—the shingle beach. The new Western Pier conduces to this action of the sea; and a deputation of the local Board of Health and other parties have waited on Mr. Walker, the harbour engineer, to ask that some remedial measures be adopted. A jetty of sufficient length to retain the shingle was suggested, and Mr. Walker is to consider the subject forthwith. —On Thursday afternoon there was a great fall of cliff at Dover, in the rear of the Paris hotel in Snargate-street. It is estimated that 10,000 tons of chalk fell. The late heavy rains led to the catastrophe. Its approach was foreseen, and no life was lost; but the destruction of property—a coach-builder's workshop, a portion of a distillery, and some wine and spirit vaults, having been overwhelmed—was very serious.

It seems generally understood that General St. Arnaud, Minister of War, is about to retire, and reports are current of his dangerous influence with the army. General Canrobert is mentioned as his successor, but there appears to be some difficulty in the way—he having made it as a condition of his acceptance of office that the exiled Generals should be allowed to return unconditionally to France. It is said that a decree restoring to the Orleans family the proceeds of the property belonging to Louis Philippe will shortly appear, owing to the influence of the future Empress. An amnesty, more or less extensive, and owing to the same influence, has been also spoken of. The *Daily News* correspondent talks of a reduction of 60,000 men in the army, and says—"You may take it for granted that much will be done to give the ensuing week the air of a national jubilee. From information that has reached me, I think it more than probable that a reduction of the army will be officially announced, but I may express my belief that any such announcement will be insincere. Looking to the internal state of France alone, physical force is more than ever necessary to maintain the present Government. 'He (Louis Napoleon) must make war, or turn socialist,' is an observation that I have heard repeated scores of times."

Efforts have not been spared by Louis Napoleon to obtain the submission of the old Republicans; but in general he has notoriously failed. The *Moniteur* of Thursday records a rather striking success. It appears that the Sub-Prefect of Doullens has transmitted to the Minister of Justice the abject confession of Sobrier, who gained great notoriety in 1848 by his violence and extreme opinions. After giving the letter, the *Moniteur* adds: "The pardon of M. Sobrier has been granted." Of course, and perhaps a pension to boot.

An Imperial decree of the 15th raises the salary of the Archbishop of Paris from the 1st inst. to 50,000*fr.*; that of the archbishops of other dioceses to 20,000*fr.*; and that of the bishops to 12,000*fr.*

It is stated that Napoleon, the son of Jerome, will marry the Princess Wagram, grand-daughter of Marshal Berthier. The report, however, is not confirmed. It is stated that the lady herself decidedly opposes the match.

The *Akhbar* of Algiers, a journal often furnished with official information, speaks of a gigantic scheme of colonization, which completely throws into the shade the projects of the company intended to imitate and rival the East India Company. This journal says:—"According to a correspondence emanating from a good source, the Government intends to throw into Algeria a population of 500,000 colonists, by the aid of 500,000,000*fr.*, to be taken from the funds of all the benefit and charitable societies, and especially from associations having philanthropic objects."

The Belgian Chamber of Representatives has definitely passed a law, by which all foreign officers in the service are placed on the retired list, by a majority of 79 to 3.

The *Vienna Presse* says, that at the beginning of last week, despatches were sent off to Radetzky, instructing him to demand instant satisfaction for the expulsion of the Lombard Capuchins from Ticino. The *Zurich Gazette*, under the head of Berne, states that the Austrian Government has become more moderate in its demands on the canton of Ticino, relative to the expulsion of the monks. A letter from Berne, however, in the *German Journal of Frankfurt*, mentions a rumour, that if satisfaction be not given to Austria, she will, with the consent of the French Government, send troops to occupy the canton.

Private letters from Genoa state that a trial has taken place in that city similar to that of the Madial in Tuscany. The name of the accused is Daniel Mazzinghi, 25 years of age, and a surgeon by profession. The trial took place with closed doors, but it is said that he was charged with having, in company with Captain Pakenham, of the British navy, preached against the religion of the State and in praise of Protestantism. He was sentenced to imprisonment for three years, by virtue of the 164th Article of the Penal Code.

Masks have been forbidden by the police authorities of Milan during the approaching Carnival.

The Roman correspondent of the *Daily News*, under date January 14, says—"Naturally fond of homage and applause, as was but too evident in the commencement of his reign, and anxious to escape from the trammels in which he is held by the Cardinal Secretary of State, the Pope is resolved to visit France, and perform the consecration required of him by the Emperor. This firm resolution has thrown the Sacred College into the greatest consternation, and a congregation of cardinals was held last week to consider the matter, in which Cardinal Antonelli announced to his eminent brethren that he had opposed the Pope's determination to the utmost, but that he saw very well that it would be in vain, and that his Holiness would write to the Emperor, *di proprio pugno*, expressing his willingness to undertake the journey, in spite of the opposition of the whole Sacred College."

The new Spanish Ministry continues to exhibit retrograde tendencies. After promising free discussion the Roncali Government has seized newspapers every week since its appointment, and maintains the exile of Narvaez, and now the more completely to stifle the expression of public opinion, it has resolved to break down by force the electoral committee, which promised to interfere with its electioneering success. The *Madrid Gazette* of the 18th instant contains a Royal decree, suppressing all associations of more than

twenty persons, meeting daily or at fixed periods, without a previous permission from the authorities. It was believed at Madrid that the Ministers would obtain a majority of at least two-thirds at the ensuing elections. M. Martinez de la Rosa has made up matters with the new Government, and is re-appointed Vice-President of the Royal Council. It may be recollected that he resigned his functions when he had been elected President of the Chamber of Deputies by the Opposition.

General Narvaez is still at Biarritz, near Bayonne, and it is said has protested against the last Royal order ordering him to proceed to Vienna, and which is couched in a manner so as to stigmatize him.

The official journal of the Danish Government contains a royal ordonnance, appointing the 26th of February for the election to the new Chamber of Deputies. The same paper speaks of a note received by the King from the Germanic Diet. The Confederation announces its intention of adding 50,000 men to its army, and calls upon the King, as Duke of Holstein, to reinforce the contingent of that duchy.

The Government of Baden appears to be outstripping all the German Governments in its reactionary career. The proscription of the treatise of Gervinus has been followed up by new and vexatious restrictions on travelling. Notice has been given to the agents and managers of the steam-boat companies that they must not take any one on board for purposes of conveyance who cannot give a satisfactory account of the object of his journey, and produce his passport and papers in good order. For any legitimization passed by the steam-boat agents and subsequently found defective the company will be held responsible in damages.

From Stuttgart we learn that the police have paid visits to every bookseller in that capital in search of Gervinus's book, without, however, finding any copies. Gervinus himself, according to letters from Berlin, will hasten back to Baden to meet the charges of the public prosecutor.

Letters from the Dalmatian coast state that the Porte has sent orders to press forward the war, being anxious not to give opportunity to the intervention of diplomatists. The *Trieste Gazette* of the 19th states that the Turks have already commenced offensive operations against Montenegro. Eight battalions had arrived from Bosnia, and pitched their tents on the Turkish frontier, at Veleme, within six hours' march of the mountains, waiting for further reinforcements.

Accounts from the Caucasus, by Trebizonde, had arrived at Constantinople on the 6th inst. Chamil Bey had forced the Russians to abandon all the positions they had gained last year; and Mehemet Anim, his Naib, amongst the Circassian tribes on the Black Sea, had, after obtaining several decided advantages, succeeded in taking in hand the government of the provinces occupied by them. It is added, that Circassian vessels had broken the blockade of the Russian squadron on the coasts of Circassia, and had arrived at Trebizonde, Sinope, and Constantinople, with slaves.

General Pierce (President elect of the United States) had a narrow escape on the 6th, between Boston and Concord. The carriage in which the General, with his wife and one son, travelled, became detached from the train, and fell over an embankment 12 or 15 feet in depth. Both the General and his lady escaped with a few slight injuries, but their son, aged 11 years, was killed by a piece of rock which penetrated through the carriage window.

MARRIAGE OF THE FRENCH EMPEROR.

Not a little surprise was created on Friday by the receipt of intelligence from Paris, announcing the approaching marriage of Louis Napoleon. Most persons who have visited Paris within the last few months have heard of the beautiful Mademoiselle de Montijo, a young Spanish lady of high rank, who recently appeared in the highest circles of Parisian society, and who has of late become more particularly a subject of conversation in consequence of the evident admiration with which she had inspired the Emperor, and of the great attention which he, on all occasions, paid her. She was a constant guest at the Elysée, and on all occasions the attentions of the Emperor were most *empressées*. However high the rank of the other guests, he never lost an opportunity of talking or dancing with Mademoiselle de Montijo. With the exception of the wives of ambassadors, ministers, or officers of State, Mademoiselle de Montijo and her mother were the only two ladies invited to take part in the splendid hunting parties given some weeks ago in the forest of Fontainebleau, and more lately at Compiègne. Such public and extraordinary attentions on the part of the chief of the State were, of course, the subject of conversation everywhere, but few seriously imagined that the affair would go beyond admiration, and perhaps a little flirtation. The result proved otherwise. Constant as were the attentions of Louis Napoleon, it was found that he did not "propose." The Duchess her mother then gave out that herself and the Countess de Téba were about to leave Paris. On Sunday week, Louis Napoleon declared himself, and was accepted. On Monday, he startled his Ministers by informing them that he proposed to marry Mademoiselle de Montijo. Consternation is said to have prevailed in the Council. M. de Persigny and Marshal St. Arnaud remonstrated; while M. Fould professed to approve. The other Ministers were dumb with astonishment. But the Emperor cut disputation short, by telling them he had made up his mind; and

it only remained to carry out what he had resolved. The Corps Diplomatique approved when informed; but the salons did not receive the intelligence with any good-will. On Thursday, the *Moniteur* stated that "the Bureau of the Senate, the Bureau of the Legislative Corps, and the members of the State Council, would meet on Saturday at noon, in the Tuileries, to receive a communication from the Emperor respecting his marriage."

At twelve o'clock on Saturday, according to this announcement, the members of the Bureau of the Senate and *Corps Legislatif*, the members of the Council of State, and several individual members of the Senate and *Corps Legislatif*, waited upon the Emperor at the Tuileries, to receive this remarkable communication relative to his marriage:—

Gentlemen,—I yield to the wish so often manifested by the country in coming to announce to you my marriage.

The union which I contract is not in accord with the traditions of old policy;—that is its advantage.

France, by her successive revolutions, has always roughly separated herself from the rest of Europe. Every sensible government ought to seek to make her re-enter into the rank of the old monarchies, but this result will be more surely attained by a straightforward and candid policy, and by good faith in all transactions, than by royal alliances, which create false security, and frequently substitute family for national interests. Besides, examples of the past have left in the minds of the people superstitious beliefs; they have not forgotten that for seventy years past foreign princesses have only ascended the steps of the throne to see their race dispersed and proscribed by war or by revolution. One female alone appeared to bring happiness and to live more than others in the remembrance of the people, and that woman, the good and modest wife of General Bonaparte, was not the issue of royal blood.

It must, nevertheless, be admitted that in 1810 the marriage of Napoleon I. with Maria Louisa was a great event; it was a pledge for the future, and a real satisfaction for national pride, since the old and illustrious house of Austria, who had so long made war against us, formed an alliance with the elected chief of a new Empire. Under the last reign, on the contrary, had not the *amour propre* of the country to suffer when the heir to the crown sought in vain for several years an alliance with a sovereign house, and at length obtained a princess, doubtless accomplished, but only in a secondary rank, and of another religion? When in face of old Europe, one is led by the force of a new principle to the height of old dynasties, it is not by seeking to introduce oneself at any price into the family of kings that one makes oneself accepted. It is rather by remembering one's origin, in preserving one's own character, and in assuming frankly before Europe the position of *parvenu*—a glorious title when it comes from the free suffrage of a great people.

Thus, obliged to set aside precedents hitherto followed, my marriage was no longer anything but a private affair; the only thing that remained was the choice of the person. She who is become the object of my preference is of high birth. French by heart, by education, and by the remembrance of the blood which her father shed for the cause of the Empire, she has, as a Spaniard, the advantage of not having in France any family to whom she would wish to give honours and dignities. Gifted with every quality of mind, she will be the ornament of the throne, as in the day of danger she will become one of its most courageous supports. A Catholic and pious, she will address to Heaven the same prayers as myself for the happiness of France; gracious and good, she will, I firmly hope, cause to revive, in the same position, the virtues of the Empress Joséphine.

I come, then, gentlemen, to say to France—I have preferred a woman whom I love and respect to one unknown, and whose alliance would have advantages mingled with sacrifices. Without testifying disdain for any one, I yield to my *penchant*, but not without having first consulted my reason and my convictions. In short, in placing independence, qualities of heart, and family happiness above dynastic prejudices and calculations of ambition, I shall not be the less strong, since I shall be more free.

Soon, in proceeding to Notre-Dame, I shall present the Empress to the people and to the army; the confidence which they have in me assures me of their sympathy in her I have chosen; and you, gentlemen, in learning to know her, you will be convinced that on this occasion again I have been inspired by Providence.

In less than an hour after its delivery the speech was placarded in all parts of Paris. It will be observed that it does not, after all, mention the name of the future Empress; but that omission is supplied by the *Moniteur*.

The Countess de Téba is the daughter of a Spanish grandee, the late Duke of Penamando; who married, when plain Senor de Montijos, a Miss Kirkpatrick from Scotland. But the elder brothers of Senor de Montijos died, and he acceded to the dukedom of Penamando. The young lady who has captivated the Emperor is described as a beauty with light hair, dark Spanish eyes, and fair complexion. She is about twenty-five years of age, and is one of the most charming young ladies in Paris. Her elder sister is the present Duchess of Alba and Berwick; the wife of the descendant of James the Second's famous bastard son.

The *Times* of Monday thus speaks of the event:—"Of the future Empress of the French we wish to speak with the deference due to herself and to her position, for it is impossible to have remarked the attractions of her person, the distinction of her manners, and the vivacity of her character—as many of us must have done in her visits to this country, where she is no stranger—without feeling a more than common interest in her extraordinary destiny. To France, indeed, she has hitherto owed little beyond the graces of her education, though she is, of course, far better acquainted with the character of the nation over which she is called to reign than a Princess summoned from the stiff nursery of a German principality. But she combines by descent the energy of the Spanish and the Scottish races, and, if the opinion we have formed of her be correct, she is, as Louis Napoleon says of

her, fitted not only to adorn the throne, but in the day of danger to defend it. Among the long catalogue of names and titles of this Castilian maiden, which we publish in another column—including even the churches, religious houses, and colleges, of which she is the patroness—that of Palafox conspicuously occurs, for the heroic defender of Saragossa against the French invaders of Spain was, we believe, her grandfather. To go much further back, we are assured by a high authority on Spanish genealogies, that the true *sangre azul* of the great Alonso Perez de Guzman, who defended Tarifa in 1292, flows in her veins; and undoubtedly the first Count de Téba was created about 1492 by Ferdinand and Isabella for his gallant conduct before Granada. The Count de Téba, father of the future Empress, was a man of talent and science, but he was crippled in his person, and we suspect the military exploits which are now attributed to him in the ranks of the French army are confounded with those of his brother, the Count de Montijo, to whose title and large estates he eventually succeeded. When the Count de Téba was about to marry Miss Kirkpatrick, the daughter of a Consul at Malaga, it was necessary, as he was a grandee of Spain, to obtain the King's consent. The descent of the Kirkpatricks was rather less illustrious than that of the defender of Tarifa, but the Scottish heralds set to work with such diligence that a suitable pedigree was produced, and Ferdinand exclaimed, "Let the good man marry the daughter of Fingal." The issue of this marriage was the lady who now attracts so large a share of the attention of Europe."

The Countess of Montijo and her daughter quitted their hotel in the Place Vendôme after the delivery of the address, and took up their abode in the Palace of the Elysée, where they remain till the solemnization of the marriage, which will take place on Sunday next, the 30th inst., at Notre Dame. The young lady is said to wear her incipient honours quite as if she had a consciousness that they are not superior to her merits. The Emperor and his bride will set out immediately after their marriage for St. Cloud, where they will pass a few days. The heralds have been set to work to make out Mlle. Montijo's pedigree, and, not contented with the very excellent materials of her father's recognised genealogical tree, already claim for her royal blood. Immediately after the delivery of the speech, the Princes Jerome and Napoleon paid a visit to Mlle. Montijo, in the Place Vendôme. The *Patrie* announces that the Archbishop of Paris has been desired to celebrate the sacrament of matrimony for the imperial couple at Notre Dame, on Saturday next.

The *Moniteur* is silent on the subject of the civil part of the marriage ceremony, but this is fixed for Saturday, the 29th, at the Tuileries, and the *Patrie* announces that M. Troplong, President of the Senate, and First President of the Court of Cassation, assisted by General d'Hautpoul, Grand Referendary of the Senate, will officiate as civil officer of the State on the occasion.

On Saturday there was another grand ball at the Tuileries. It is supposed there were 6,000 persons present. After half-past ten o'clock the line of carriages was such that many were kept waiting two hours before they could reach the entrance. The Emperor himself appeared in the ball-room about half-past nine o'clock, and in the first set of quadrilles had for his partner Lady Cowley. Prince Napoleon Jerome and the Princess Mathilde figured in the same dance. Mlle. Montijo was not at the ball, and it is understood that neither she nor her mother will appear in society until after the solemnization of the marriage.

The *Daily News* correspondent says of Louis Napoleon's address:—"So far as I have been able to observe the tone of feeling in Paris, I do not find that the speech has by any means produced that species of deep impression which the *Moniteur* so confidently predicts as certain to result from it. On the contrary, it is considered a very lame and inconsistent piece of special pleading; to tell France that royal alliances create a false security, and often substitute family for national interest, when it is notorious and even implicitly admitted in the speech, that the present marriage would never have been contracted had not the Emperor met with repeated rebuffs in his attempts to form a royal alliance. The allusion to the Empress Joséphine is not considered fortunate. Her popularity in France dated from the period of the cruel divorce which broke her heart, and commanded universal sympathy. In holding her up as the model of an Empress much violence is done to historical truth. But as a precedent showing the fitness of the present marriage the case is no way in point. The part of the speech, however, which has excited the most universal disapprobation, not to say disgust, is that which alludes in terms of disparagement to the Duchess of Orleans. It is remarkable that this speech was delivered on January 22, the anniversary of the Orleans confiscation decrees."

FOREIGN POLICY OF THE UNITED STATES.

The correspondence respecting the tripartite treaty for the defence of Cuba proposed by France and England, and rejected by the United States, has been published. It is voluminous, but important. The treaty in question was proposed by Lord Malmesbury, on the 8th of April, 1852, in a letter to Mr. Crampton. Referring to the lawless attacks made on Cuba from the United States, Lord Malmesbury says that they had engaged the serious attention of her Majesty's Government, "the more especially as they are most anxious that the friendly relations existing between the Governments of Great Britain and the United States should not be endangered, as they might be, by a repetition of such attacks." He then states that France and England concur entirely with the views

of the United States, and "would never see with indifference the island of Cuba in the possession of any power whatever but Spain;" and he proposes, in order that the matter should be placed on such a footing as to preclude all hazard of a collision between the three powers, in the event of the aggressions on Cuba being repeated, that they should collectively renounce all intention to obtain possession of Cuba, and to discountenance all attempts to do so.

On the 1st December, 1852, Mr. Everett, the successor of Mr. Webster in the Department of State, transmitted to the respective Ministers of France and England the views of the President; who respectfully declined to enter into the proposed tripartite arrangement. A long and comprehensive statement of the President's reasons for declining is given:—

It is, in the first place, in his judgment, clear, as far as the respect due from the Executive to a co-ordinate branch of the Government will permit him to anticipate its decision, that no such convention would be viewed with favour by the Senate. Its certain rejection by that body would leave the question of Cuba a more unsettled question than it is now. This objection would not require the President to withhold his concurrence from the convention if no other objection existed, and if a strong sense of the utility of the measure rendered it his duty, as far as the Executive action is concerned, to give his consent to the arrangement. Such, however, is not the case. The convention would be of no value unless it were lasting. Accordingly, its terms express a perpetuity of purpose and obligation. Now, it may well be doubted whether the constitution of the United States would allow the treaty-making power to impose a permanent disability on the American Government for all coming time, and prevent it, under any future change of circumstances, from doing what has been so often done in times past.

He refers to the purchase of Louisiana in 1803, and Florida in 1819. Another reason is the aversion to European alliances prevalent in America. He states the views of the President with respect to Cuba:—

The island of Cuba lies at our doors; it commands the approach of the Gulf of Mexico, which washes the shores of five of our States; it bars the entrance to that great river which drains half the North American continent, and with its tributaries forms the largest system of internal water communication in the world; it keeps watch at the doorway of our intercourse with California by the Isthmus route. If an island like Cuba, belonging to the Spanish Crown, guarded the entrance to the Thames or the Seine, and the United States should propose a convention like this to France and England, those Powers would assuredly feel that the disability assumed by ourselves was far less serious than that which we asked them to assume. The opinions of American statesmen, at different times and under varying circumstances, have differed as to the desirableness of the acquisition of Cuba by the United States. Territorially and commercially, it would, in our hands, be an extremely valuable possession; under certain contingencies, it might be almost essential to our safety; still, for domestic reasons, on which in a communication of this kind it might not be proper to dwell, the President thinks that the incorporation of the island into the Union at the present time, although effected with the consent of Spain, would be a hazardous measure; and he would consider its acquisition by force, except in a just war with Spain, should an event so greatly to be deprecated take place, as a disgrace to the civilization of the age.

That a convention, he continues, such as is proposed, would be a transitory arrangement, sure to be swept away by the irresistible tide of affairs in a new country, is, to the apprehension of the President, too obvious to require a laboured argument. The project rests upon principles applicable, if at all, to Europe, where international relations are in their basis of great antiquity, slowly modified, for the most part, in the progress of time and events, and not applicable to America, which, but lately a waste, is filling up with intense rapidity, and adjusting on natural principles, those territorial relations which on the first discovery of the continent were in a good degree fortuitous.

He illustrates his position by a rapid sketch of the comparative history of Europe and America since 1752; showing the enormous progressive territorial development of the United States, at the expense of France and Spain; until the only possessions left to Spain are Cuba and Porto Rico.

Respectful sympathy with the fortunes of an ancient ally and gallant people, with whom the United States have ever maintained the most friendly relations, would, if no other reason existed, make it our duty to leave her in the undisturbed possession of this little remnant of her mighty Transatlantic empire. The President desires to do so. No word or deed of his will ever question her title or shake her possession. But can it be expected to last very long? Can it resist this mighty current in the fortunes of the world? Is it desirable that it should do so? Can it be for the interest of Spain to cling to a possession that can only be maintained by a garrison of 25,000 or 30,000 troops, a powerful naval force, and an annual expenditure for both arms of the service of at least 12,000,000 dollars? Cuba at this moment costs more to Spain than the entire naval and military establishments of the United States cost the Federal Government.

There is no hope of a complete cessation of the slave-trade while Cuba remains a Spanish colony.

In the judgment of the President, it would be as easy to throw a dam from Cape Florida to Cuba, in the hope of stopping the flow of the Gulf stream, as to attempt, by a compact like this, to fix the fortunes of Cuba now and for hereafter.

Instead of putting a stop to lawless expeditions, Mr. Everett believes it would give a new and powerful impulse to them, and would strike a death-blow at the Conservative policy of the United States in relation to Cuba.

In the Senate, on the 4th, Mr. Cass introduced the following resolution; which was ordered to be printed:—

Be it resolved, that the United States do hereby declare that the American continents, by the free and independent condition which they have assumed and maintained, are henceforth not to

be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European power; and, while existing rights should be respected, and will be, by the United States, they owe it to their own safety and interest to announce, as they now do, that no future European colony or dominion shall, with their consent, be planted or established on any part of the American continent; and should the attempt be made, they thus deliberately declare that it will be viewed as an act originating in motives regardless of their interests and their safety, and which will leave them free to adopt such measures as an independent nation may justly adopt in defence of its rights and its power.

And be it further resolved, that while the United States disclaim any designs upon the island of Cuba, inconsistent with the laws of nations and with their duties to Spain, they consider it due to the vast importance of the subject to make known in this solemn manner, that they should view all efforts on the part of any other power to procure possession, whether peaceably or forcibly, of that island—which, as a naval or military position, must, under circumstances easily to be foreseen, become dangerous to their Southern coast, to the Gulf of Mexico, and to the mouth of the Mississippi—as unfriendly acts directed against them, and to be resisted by all the means in their power.

Last July, certain islands of the coast of Belize were erected into the British "colony of the Bay of Islands." This has given offence to General Cass, and he called for information. It appears that none has been received by the United States Government. General Cass seemed to think that the establishment of the colony was in contravention of the Clayton and Bulwer treaty, which provided that neither Great Britain nor the United States should occupy, fortify, or colonize any part of Central America. By an understanding British Honduras was excluded, and General Cass now says that had he known it he would not have voted for the treaty.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

THE CALORIC SHIP.—The New York papers report that the "Ericsson" caloric ship has made a most successful experimental trip. She did a measured distance of nearly eight miles in little over the half-hour; which gives a speed of fourteen miles an hour. The consumption of fuel is ascertained to be only six English tons per twenty-four hours; a saving, as compared with steam-ships, of more than eighty per cent. As the ship draws 16 feet 10 inches on an even keel, this performance at a first trial, we are told, has astonished all concerned in the enterprise.

GUANO AT THE FALKLAND ISLANDS.—The Governor of the Falkland Islands has just sent home despatches announcing that guano has been discovered in large quantities in those islands. The climate there being less dry than at Lobos, the guano is not of equal value to the Peruvian product; but there seems to be no doubt that this discovery in the Falkland Islands will prove to be one of great value, both in a trading and an agricultural sense.—*Daily News*.

LITERARY DISPUTES.—Though political discussion is dead in Paris, the savans are allowed free scope for violent squabbles. At the Academy of Sciences, a propos to changes made by M. Le Verrier in the mathematical studies of the pupils of the Polytechnic School, M. Arago, M. Faye, M. Liouville, and M. Le Verrier, have engaged in bitter castigation and angry retort. The *Literary Gazette* states that at M. Liouville's remarks, "M. Le Verrier became pale from wrath; and a scene of recrimination ensued, the like of which was probably never before witnessed in the Academy. We will take the liberty of saying that we cordially rejoice at seeing M. Le Verrier receive a lesson which he has long deserved. His presumptuous dogmatism has for a considerable period been annoying and offensive to his colleagues; and he really appears, from the testimony of learned mathematicians, to have botched most pitifully the new mathematical course of the Ecole Polytechnique."

MONKS IN AUSTRALIA.—News has been received of the arrival in Australia of a number of missionary monks from Milan. They describe the hospitable reception given them in a monastery some five miles distant from Sydney. According to their report there are 18,000 Catholics in that town. The island of Woodlark is to be the scene of their future exertions.

SLAVES PURCHASING THEMSELVES IN BATAVIA.—The *Journal des Debats*, quoting from the *Java Bode* (a journal published at Batavia), gives an account of a recent sale of slaves at the Chinese camp. The slaves, twelve in number, having been placed upon the table of the exposition, disposed in four lots, rattled some money in their hands and addressed a few words, timidly, and in low tones, to the assembly. A person who acted as their agent here stepped forward, and stated that his clients, having accumulated, by long and painful labour, some small savings, solicited the favour of being allowed to make a bidding for the purchase of their own persons. No opposition being offered, the first lot was cried, and made an offer, through their agent, of forty francs. No advance being made upon this sum the slaves were knocked down to themselves. The next lot, encouraged by their predecessors, offered only twenty-four francs. The public preserved the same silence, and they also became their own purchasers. The third lot took the hint, and were even more fortunate, picking themselves up a decided bargain for the modest sum of ten francs. The *Java Bode* sees in these facts a great advance in civilization, especially among the Chinese, who formed the great majority of the persons present.

RONGE'S SECT IN GERMANY.—We learn from the *Augsburg Gazette*, of the 8th, that the German Catholic Church, founded some years ago by Dr. Ronge, has at length expired. At Weimar and Arnstadt the late members have joined the Protestant Church; in some other localities a few of them still meet privately for devotional purposes.

The port of Marseilles was connected, on Friday, for the first time, with the submarine telegraph. The arrangement will facilitate the transmission of messages on the route to India, Australia, &c.

A very influential meeting has been held in New York, to take into consideration the case of the Madiat, imprisoned at Florence.

THE PICTURES OF THE DUCHESS OF ORLEANS, containing some of the finest specimens of the modern school, have been sold at Paris. The competition was very spirited, and the prices realized were in some cases high. The beautiful picture of Paul Delaroche, "Death of the Duke de Guise," was very warmly competed for, and was knocked down for 52,500 francs, and declared to have been purchased for the Duke d'Aumale. The produce of the sale of the fifty-nine pictures was 535,565 francs.

THE KAFIR WAR.—The *Cape Town Mail* of the 18th of December, says, few events have occurred since the departure of the last steamer which can be regarded as indicative of the prospects of the war, but the general tenor of the news from the seat of operations was not so satisfactory as previous advices seem to indicate. None of the proscribed chiefs have yet been given up. Twenty of Montagu's Horse, under Captain Villiers, have been surprised near Keiskama Hock, by 100 Hottentots. The party fled, and left five guns and two horses in the hands of the enemy. One of the Uthalders chiefs, taken prisoner, states that the total of their loss throughout the war amounts only to 120 men. General Cathcart, with 2,500 men of all arms, crossed the Orange river into the Sovereignty on the 30th November. The policy of his Excellency towards Moshesh is unknown. Some say his sons will try their strength with the British troops. Others allege that Moshesh has sent off the bulk of his cattle to the Mountain.

Postscript.

Wednesday, January 26.

PROTESTANT ALLIANCE AND THE MADIAT.

The meeting alluded to in our last took place yesterday in Exeter Hall. The meeting was convened for half-past 12 o'clock, and before that time the large room was densely crowded. The Lord Mayor took the chair, and among the company on the platform were the Earl of Cavan, Mr. T. Chambers, M.P., Rev. Dr. Bunting, Sir H. Verney, Rev. W. Close, Rev. T. Binney, Rev. Dr. Steane, Sir W. Verney, Rev. Dr. Bull, of New York, Mr. J. Conder, Mr. J. C. Evans, Dr. Cumming, &c., &c.

After a prayer had been offered up, and the Lord Mayor had briefly addressed the meeting, it was announced that Mr. Cheetham, M.P., could not attend, owing to domestic affliction, and Sir C. Goodman, M.P., in consequence of absence from London.

Mr. T. Chambers, M.P., in moving the first resolution, said, the fact was, they were going to have the old battle fought over again, but both Churchmen and Dissenters would combine together to defend the bulwarks of Protestantism against the attacks which assailed it from without, or the treachery which assailed it from within [cheers]. The resolution—seconded by the Rev. W. Champneys, supported by Mr. R. Bevan, and carried unanimously—was as follows:—

That it has been the desire and prayer of the Church of Christ in all ages, "That God's way may be known upon earth, his saving health among all nations;" that to the attainment of this end, the free circulation of the Bible and the preaching of the gospel are the appointed means; to forbid the use of which means is to obstruct the progress of Christ's kingdom, and to deprive man of his highest privilege; that it is, therefore, with mingled feelings of regret and indignation that this meeting has learned that there are at this moment many Christians immured in the dungeons of Tuscany, under no other charge than that of reading and distributing those holy Scriptures, "which are able to make men wise unto salvation, through faith that is in Christ Jesus."

The Earl of Cavan then addressed the meeting with regard to the mission sent out to Florence. With respect to holding a large meeting in London, he thought that that had been wisely postponed until now; for they would have incurred the just indignation of the public if, by any incautions act of theirs, they had done anything to impede the immediate release—which they had good reason to believe would be effected—of their poor brethren in the faith. But, in reference to that release, the deputation had been deceived; and not only the deputation, but those in a higher and more eminent position were deceived also. It was nothing else but the carrying out of the Roman Catholic religion, that no faith was to be kept with heretics—and, if no oaths were binding on Roman Catholics in the case of heretics, how much less could promises be [hear, hear]. The time of the deputation was not mispent. They endeavoured to ascertain what was the extent of the Christian religion there, having had the privilege of meeting with several Christian people in Florence. One family had already been imprisoned since their return. The oppression exercised in Tuscany proceeded not only from the priesthood, but also from Austrian power and the gendarmerie. Christian people were deprived of the power of meeting together even to the number of two or three only. They made an application to the Governor to be allowed to meet, in the presence of a policeman, so that it might be seen that they had no sinister intentions, but their application was refused. Thus it was made manifest that the desire of the authorities was to crush Protestantism, and prevent the reading of the Scriptures [hear, hear]. He would relate a touching incident connected with the imprisonment of Francesco Madiat which was not generally known. Previous to his trial the poor man was mixed up with felons and persons of the most horrid character. Nevertheless, he had been for a time in solitary confinement in his cell, and the death-like silence of this species of confinement had such an effect on him that he earnestly desired of the governor of the prison that he might be permitted to hear something—even the ticking of his watch. This application was denied, and the result was that his mind was affected, and it appeared, from what Lord Roden had stated, that expressions proceeded from F. Madiat, when that noble lord visited him, indicating that he was not at times in sound mind [sensation]. After adverting to the severity of the police law in Tuscany, the noble earl proceeded to say that it was now death to any person to entertain religious opinions contrary to those of the State. This was simply the carrying out of the principles of Popery, which had never altered, and was the same as ever, whenever it could show its power [cheers]. The noble earl then read the following letter from Rosa Madiat to her husband, which, he observed, showed the happy and enviable state of that poor woman, suffering for righteousness sake:—

If you knew the pleasure which the news that you are better gave me! It was very great, and tears of pleasure covered my cheeks—for two motives; first, that God has made you worthy of suffering with his dear Son; and, secondly, that he restores your health. Oh! if we knew how to appreciate the degradations that we suffer for having confessed that there is but one Mediator between God and man! My dear, you speak to me of expecting grace—pardon; but permit me to tell you that the great pardon we have already received. How broken sunder are all our conjugal rites; our house and goods scattered like dust to the wind. We ourselves you see in what state; and, with all that, we would not make an exchange with all the treasures of Pharaoh, or lose that holy rest which the Holy Spirit has given us out of full grace. This I call grace (or pardon) and the great grace. If a star is again to shine for us it can be but the star of justice, for we have done evil to no one; but, on the contrary, we have received evil. Selling us for a few "francesconi" [this alludes to the bribes which are known to have been given to their ungrateful betrayers and false witnesses] one for the sake of a shop gratis, another for fifty pieces of money, our accusers are the descendants of Judas. Poor souls! I pray that God may give them the tears of Peter, and not the punishment of Judas; and that one day they may enjoy eternal glory. And if (la povera) that poor woman who has been bought came and asked alms of me, as at other times, I would still give it her; for which God help me. Amen. My dear, let us be ready to do the will of the Father, as it was done by his Son—our Master. Let us not be troubled. Peter was troubled, walking on the water, fearing the waves, and forgot that, since the Saviour walked towards him on the same waves, he should not fear. He feared them, and cried out, "Lord, save me!" The hand of love succoured him, saying, "Man of little faith, wherefore didst thou doubt?" Yes, the waves of this world too often make us fear, and the shame is ours. Let us remember the holy words, "Though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I will fear no evil." My dearest, rest upon the Lord, whether for prosperity or suffering, in bad as well as in good health. All passes. Eternity is the essential. Be cheerful, and seek to restore your health. While there is that, dear soul, do not give yourself the trouble to write to me, since he will give me news of you. God bless you and cover you under the shadow of his wings, for the sake of the grace of our Lord Jesus Christ. Amen.

The Hon. and Rev. B. Noel proposed the next resolution:—

That this meeting desires greatly to acknowledge the efforts which have been made by the Earls of Roden and Cavan, and Captain Trotter, and by the foreign members of the late deputation to Tuscany, to obtain a remission of the sentence passed on Francesco and Rosa Madiat; and, having now seen the fruitlessness of any appeal to the humanity or the justice of the Tuscan Government, it authorizes a memorial to be signed by the chairman, and presented to her most gracious Majesty, praying that, if that Government should continue to disregard the intercessions of the Protestant states of Europe, her Majesty will be pleased to take into her consideration the propriety of discontinuing all diplomatic relations with a Court which could thus show itself indifferent alike to the dictates of humanity and the claims of international friendship and courtesy.

The hon. and rev. gentleman addressed himself to prove that the Roman Catholic religion was responsible for these persecutions. He read a papal rescript commanding all civil powers to support the prelates in defending from violation by heretics the decrees of the council of Trent. Pope Pius V. was sainted for his bigotry, and by what better mode could Pope Pius IX. aspire to sainthood than by directing the Governor of Tuscany to immolate on the altar of bigotry as many Protestants as he might? [cheers]. He observed that the *Tablet* was not ashamed to justify the tyranny perpetrated in Tuscany, and saw nothing atrocious in sentencing these poor people to imprisonment for what they had done; and if the *Catholic Standard* differed in some degree from his Irish ally, he was especially careful to tell them he differed very little [hear, hear] and laughter].

The resolution was seconded by Sir H. Verney, and carried unanimously.

Captain Trotter, one of the Tuscan deputation, next addressed the meeting at considerable length, following up the account given by the Earl of Cavan of the operations of the mission at Florence. Rosa Madiat, he said, was suffering from a spinal complaint, and the dampness of her cell was such that the very shoes on her feet had become mouldy. He observed, amid the cheers of the meeting, that at Florence the Roman Catholic priests said that the Puseyites and High Churchmen were doing their work for them in England.

The following resolution was next moved by Dr. Anderson, seconded by Mr. Conder, and carried:—

That, regarding the late proceedings in Tuscany as indicative of the real character of Popery in its dominant condition, and as furnishing the fullest disproof of all those representations that its character has been ameliorated by which the British people have been deluded for many years past—this meeting renews its protest against all national encouragement of a system so adverse to the commands of God and so injurious to the best interests of man. Especially it adopts petitions to both Houses of Parliament, praying for the discontinuance of the endowment of Maynooth College; and for the enactment of some provision which shall secure the due inspection and proper regulation of all nunneries and convents within the united kingdom.

The Rev. Dr. Steane announced that according to the latest information, application had been made to the Grand Duke of Tuscany for the exercise of his clemency from a far more influential quarter than the deputation from the Protestant States of Europe, or the special embassy sent by the King of Prussia, and that the Grand Duke had given to that application a decided negative. Thus, it would seem, that there was no other determination but that the Madiat should expiate with their lives the crime of reading God's Word [hear, hear].

After thanks to the chairman, the proceedings of the meeting closed.

CONTINENTAL INTELLIGENCE.

There was a steadier feeling yesterday on the Paris Bourse: the Three per Cents., which on Monday left off at 79½, were to-day quoted 45c. higher at the close, being 80½. The Four-and-a-Half per Cents. left off at an advance of 20c. In Bank Stock a very extraordinary rise has taken place, the price recorded being 2,820½. In the value of railways there is no material alteration, and very little going forward, although much stock of various kinds has been on offer.

An Imperial decree appoints Prince Napoleon Joseph Bonaparte General of Division.

The *Moniteur* announces that the civil marriage of the Emperor will take place in the Tuilleries on Saturday afternoon next.

An article published in the *Assemblée Nationale* of Monday, commenting on the address of the Emperor announcing his marriage, has attracted a good deal of attention—all the more that it is attributed, rightly or wrongly, to M. Guizot.

CORN EXCHANGE, MARK-LANE, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 26.

With a full supply of foreign grain, the wind having been from the East some days, our trade is quiet, but without alteration in prices.

TO ADVERTISERS.

The circulation of the *Nonconformist* far exceeds most of the journals of a similar character published in London. It is, therefore, a desirable medium for advertisements of Assurance Companies, Schools, Philanthropic and Religious Societies, Books, Sales, Articles of General Consumption, Situations, &c. The terms are, for eight lines and under, 5s., and for every additional line, 6d. Advertisements from the country should be accompanied by a *Post-office order*, or reference for payment in London.

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The Terms of Subscription are (payment in advance) 26s. per annum, 13s. for the half-year, and 6s. 6d. per quarter.

All communications RELATING TO ADVERTISEMENTS AND SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR THE PAPER, should be addressed to Mr. William Freeman, at the Publishing Office, 69, Fleet-street, London, to whom *Post-office ORDERS* should be made payable at the General Post-office.

Letters to the Editor should be addressed to 4, Horse shoe-court, Ludgate-hill, as heretofore.

TO CORRESPONDENTS

"L. B." Next week, if possible.

"J. H." We believe the charge is a legal one.

"An Inquirer." The property in question is called the Paddington Estate. The Bishop of London returns his one-third at £9,000 per annum, and it is a very curious and incomprehensible fact, that although in 1837 the estate was only partially built upon, and now, in 1853, it is almost covered by houses of the first-class, the episcopal income, as shown to the House of Commons in Sir B. Hall's celebrated return, is now much the same as it was before.

"W. Tucker" reminds us that the verses which appeared in a paragraph in our last number, headed "Last Thoughts of a Suicide," are the same as have been published for many years as lines composed by W. H. Bellamy, and adapted to a plaintive melody, which a Russian gentleman (Pestal) under sentence of execution, wrote on the wall of his cell the night before his death. The paragraph in question was copied from an exchange paper.

"Fair Play" does not write in the spirit of his signature. The arguments should be dealt with irrespective of the speaker. The other side will then derive no undue advantage from a false position being assumed.

"P. & H." Received for the Shakspeare Testimonial to M. Kossuth, 1s. 6d.

The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 26, 1853.

SUMMARY.

WE owe it to our much-abused English climate to record—as we do with pleasure—that the very unseasonable phenomenon of twenty-two weeks' almost incessant rain, has been succeeded by weather bracing but not severe, and cheerful without delusive brightness. The change is no less salubrious than pleasant. The body becomes once more charged—as, we believe, the *savans* teach—with positive electricity; toothaches and influenzas disappear; the spirits rise with the mercury in our weather-glasses; the daily duties of life are performed with cheerful vigour; and we no longer decline friendly meetings because roads are impassable, or a deluge may cut off our return.

It is scarcely less a matter of congratulation that we are at length released from the dreary "drip, drip, drip," of the Oxford University election. On Thursday, the fifteenth day, the poll was finally closed, and Mr. Gladstone declared re-elected by a majority of 124. It is loudly demanded by the Liberal journals that it be put out of the power of a factious opposition again to compel the attendance at Oxford of eighteen hundred gentlemen, resident in all parts of the kingdom—that is, that the privilege of voting by letter be conferred upon University electors. It cannot be denied, however, that the small increment of Mr. Gladstone's present majority over that which he gained last July, and the resolutely personal character of the opposition, make it doubtful whether under any circumstances his seat will not cost him more trouble and expense than would the representation of a less "dignified" constituency. But it is the nature of the man to cling to old associations, until long after they have lost the inspiring sentiment which first endeared them. He probably holds fast to the University as to the Carlton Club—two of the members of which, by the way (Mr. Beresford and Lord Drumlanrig), have held during the last fortnight a correspondence smelling strongly of gunpowder, but most appropriately ending in smoke.

The smooth current of the Ministerial re-elections has been broken at Carlow. Mr. Sadleir, the new Lord of the Treasury, has sustained defeat by a majority of six—188 having polled out of a

constituency under 200 in number. At the tumultuous nomination, Mr. Sadleir was understood to say that Lord John Russell had recanted the opinions on which he brought forward the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill; and that other such assurances had been made to the Irish members as delivered them from the obligation of their "self-denying ordinance." Orangemen and Tenant-right Leaguers joined in supporting Mr. Alexander, a Tory landlord of the neighbourhood. During the polling a man was stabbed, and the military were called out. The leaders of the reduced Brigade exult over the defeat of their late comrade; but it is observed that Archbishops Cullen and M'Hale now take opposite sides.

Swiftly flies the shuttle that is weaving, in the loom of time, the web of international unity. Birmingham, following in the wake of Liverpool and Manchester, has handsomely entertained, during the past week, Mr. Ingersoll, the American ambassador. If there was less of fine speech and poetic sentiment at this than at the former banquets, there was no lack of sober demonstration that the feeling of all England towards America is substantially one.—From the representative of another class of minds than the commercial—from Mr. Elihu Burritt, the Anglo-American philanthropist—has just come the suggestion of a chain of electric telegraphs that shall practically girdle the earth. Mr. Burritt points out how the difficulty of stretching a wire across the Atlantic may be avoided—namely, by carrying on the submarine telegraph from Dover through Europe, across Asiatic Russia, over Behring's Straits, and thence to the New England sea-board. The project—its simplicity equal to its grandeur—requires nothing but the assurance of "universal and permanent peace;"—an assurance it would itself help to fulfil.—Another hopeful incident of the same sort, is the trial trip of the Ericsson calorific ship. Every turn of paddles moved by a power eighty per cent. cheaper than steam, brings us visibly nearer to the time when the nations shall be one in all but complexion, speech, and government.

The Madiat case continues to excite much interest. The Earl of Carlisle has addressed, through the *Leeds Mercury*, an appeal to the Roman Catholics of the United Kingdom; representing to them how deeply their reputation for liberality, and even sincerity, is impeached by the proceedings in Tuscany, and urging them to expostulate on the subject with their ecclesiastical head. The meeting at Exeter Hall, yesterday, was very numerous, and, so far as we can judge from the report, the Anti-Papal rancour in which some of the speakers are accustomed to indulge, was subdued to the more becoming tone of men sympathetic with the victims of cruel wrong. The principal resolution adopted, as the recommendation of the meeting, the suggestion made last week by Mr. Kinnaird to Lord John Russell. We cannot understand, however, why a prayer for the abolition of the Maynooth Endowment should have been tacked on to a protest against Tuscan persecution. Why blister Ireland for a disease raging in Italy?

The marriage of Louis Napoleon has been the great foreign topic of the week, and has even withdrawn attention for a time from the falling money market in Paris. The Emperor's message is regarded as a generally skilful treatment of the interesting topic, but his allusion to the Duchess of Orleans is condemned as gratuitously insulting. More serious is the tone of independence assumed towards the European Powers, whose ambassadors appear to have taken his references to them as a direct affront, and as indicative of his desire to maintain an isolated position. "The speech has produced a favourable effect on the masses, but appears to have failed completely with the bourgeoisie." This statement is borne out by the continued fall of the Funds. Louis Napoleon will, like many ordinary mortals, find it a hard matter to commence wedded life in the midst of financial difficulties.

In her hour of need Austria is again leaning towards a closer alliance with England. No doubt the manner in which the haughty House of Hapsburg has been flouted by the French *parvenu* will increase that disposition. The Russian alliance it is found has been purchased at too dear a sacrifice. Slowly but surely the great autocrat of the North is advancing towards his long-cherished scheme, the extinction of the Ottoman empire. The outermost provinces of

this state are at present the scene of his systematic intrigues; and the vast region of territory between Austria and Turkey proper, inhabited by half-civilized Slavonic tribes, looking to the Czar as the high priest of their religion, presents but too favourable a field for Russian diplomacy. Hence the war in Montenegro, which appears to have opened the eyes of Austria to the designs of her great ally. The House of Hapsburg looks to England—let British statesman injustice seize the opportunity for securing that respect for their countrymen, which latterly they have been unable to obtain.

The Romish priesthood of Piedmont are emulating their brethren in Tuscany. Not satisfied with setting the secular power at defiance in the civil marriages question, they have ventured to bring a citizen of Genoa to trial, under an old penal statute, and cast him into prison for preaching Protestant doctrines. Happily their superiors are not actuated by the savage bigotry of the Duke of Tuscany. Count Cavour has promised to obtain the prisoner's pardon; but it is to be hoped that he will harmonize the legal code of Sardinia, by expunging the obsolete enactment from the statute-book.

Events seem preparing the way for the speedy annexation of Cuba to the United States. The important official correspondence noticed elsewhere, indicates the settled determination of American statesmen to repudiate foreign interference in that part of the world—while the insult offered to the Free-soil party by the exclusion of three distinguished senators from committees, on account of their anti-slavery sentiments, marks the arrogant confidence of the slave power, and its supremacy over the free states. It would thus appear as though legislative action were likely soon to be taken on this subject. The Spanish Government is helping to alienate Cuba from European authority. It is computed that no less than nine-tenths of the slaves now existing in Cuba have been imported since the African traffic was legally abolished, and are, consequently, entitled by the laws of Spain to be considered Emancipados, or free men. "Had the Spanish Government," says the *Times*, "gradually prepared the negro-race in Cuba and Porto Rico for the rights and duties of freedom, no expedition from the slave-holding states of America could have touched that soil, and the freedom of those islands would have been the safeguard of their independence. Such has not been the policy of the mother country, and, though she now testifies a natural alarm at the language held in the United States with reference to her finest colonies, the loss of them might be regarded as an expiation of the atrocious sufferings which the Spanish planters in those islands have continued to inflict on mankind, and as the inevitable result of that want of honesty and humanity in this cause which casts so much disgrace on the Government of Spain."

THE ANGLO-SAXON RACE.

THE interchange of courtesy between Great Britain and the United States of America, in the festive entertainment of Mr. Ingersoll by several of our great commercial and manufacturing towns, has already been noted by us in its bearing upon the maintenance of general peace. There is, however, another topic of deep, although not immediate, interest suggested by these agreeable gatherings, upon which we seize the present favourable opportunity for making a few observations—we mean the future of the Anglo-Saxon race.

We are not at all insensible to the danger which attaches to even the most modest treatment of this subject. All races are prone to glorify themselves—not the least so the Anglo-Saxon. Pride in this shape is not less contemptible than in any other. Nevertheless, it would be ridiculous to shut one's eyes to the fact that different races of men are distinguished by different characteristics, are adapted to work out different ends, and are usually surrounded by indications which point out, more or less clearly, what is the special mission, and what will be the probable destiny, of each. And these are fair subjects for studious and sober contemplation, suggestive of present duties and responsibilities, and not necessarily productive of narrow views, or anti-cosmopolitan prejudices.

The present position of the Anglo-Saxon race

is sufficiently remarkable. During the gorgeous reign of Louis XIV. of France, who would have ventured to anticipate anything resembling what we now see? French glory, French power, French manners, the French language, were then in the ascendant, eclipsing everything, and promising to re-cast mankind in a French mould. How immense the change! France under the second Empire, is scarcely so great as she was during the reign of the *grand monarque*—but the Anglo-Saxons, who were then nearly limited to this little island, and who constituted scarcely more than a second-rate power, have since then burst their bonds, and laid the foundations of mighty empires. In another century, the entire continent of North America will be peopled with this race—Australia will probably be as populous and powerful as are now the United States. All the islands of the Southern Pacific will be most likely tenanted by the same people. South Africa will, perhaps, be pretty thickly strown with them. They now hold India under their sway, and are permeating the dense mass of Oriental society with their maxims, manners, and language. They are infringing upon China—and as railway communication becomes developed, they will probably be found carrying their science, commerce, skill, industry, and religion, into the very heart of the great continent of Asia. It seems not unlikely, therefore, that in the course of two or three centuries, the main characteristics of the Anglo-Saxon family will be indelibly stamped upon mankind, and that, modified by the various influences with which they have yet to come in contact, the race will become the predominant one in numbers as well as in power.

What prospect does this open up to the world? Much of evil, no doubt—but more, we venture to believe, of good. It is upon the latter only that we shall at present touch. We may sum up all we have to say under three heads—physical amelioration, self-government, and religious individuality.

Go wherever they may, settle wherever they will, the Anglo-Saxons are sure to invade, to grapple with, and to conquer, most of the physical disadvantages which now bear heavily on health, comfort, and the enjoyment of life. They clear away jungles—they till the soil—they drain swamps and morasses—they build towns—they open roads—they cut canals—they bridge over rivers—they construct harbours—they cover the hills with flocks—they fill the valleys with such produce as the climate will bear. It cannot be denied that their first efforts are usually marked by injustice and rapacity upon the miserable aborigines; but as little can it be questioned that in the long run they carry on a war chiefly with inanimate but gigantic foes; and that their conquests are principally those which are obtained by skill and industry over the destroying powers of untamed nature. Gradually, but surely, they dry up the most copious sources of disease, modify the worst severities of climate, and where man's hand can do little or nothing in annihilating evil, provide at least a sufficient defence against it, or a sure refuge from it. Then see in what a countless variety of ways new means of enjoyment spring up wherever they go! Commerce always follows them, and with commerce all the elements of social elevation. That scientific knowledge which abridges human labour—those arts and appliances which save time, and almost nullify distance—the old world customs which strengthen domestic ties—the books, newspapers, periodicals, &c., which quicken thought, and develop active intellect—all these distinctive features of modern civilization, exhibited in perfection by the Anglo-Saxon race, are a guarantee that wherever this family locates and multiplies, man will be fully intent upon acting up to the exhortation which bids him possess, subdue, and replenish the earth. This is something, when we consider that probably more than a third of the earth will be hereafter occupied by this thriving people—but more remains, even under this head. For it is impossible to calculate the indirect benefits which will arise to other peoples from such an example, and such success; or to what extent it will come to be felt at length by all tribes in all climes, that labour is dignity, that idleness is sin, and that the legitimate scope for man's energies is, not to war upon his fellow-man, but to contribute in some way to his material enjoyment.

Equal reason have we to expect that wherever Anglo-Saxons predominate there will be political self-government. In a considerable measure this is the case in Great Britain, and will assuredly be more completely so as time rolls on. It is so in the United States of America, where, when slavery is extinguished, as it must be, free institutions will work far more kindly for humanity than they do at this moment. It is beginning to be so in the Australias, which cannot be much longer held in by the red-tape of Downing-street. All our colonies proper are either demanding, or have obtained, for themselves, political constitutions, under which freedom, personal, political, and religious, will be amply secured. Let this fact be remarked with thankfulness! The despotisms of Europe do not expand. The absolute monarchies of the East have passed their culminating point, and are yearly declining in power. The yet uninhabited parts of the globe are reserved for freemen—for colonization seems to be understood only by them. Liberty, another century hence, will become so strong in position and in numbers, that the old forms of tyranny will scarcely be able to exist in her presence.

But there is one more promise associated with the spread of the Anglo-Saxon people which we regard as still more cheering than any we have yet noted. Their religious faith is Christian—their form of it, Protestant. In other words, they carry with them to their adopted homes, principles of spiritual individuality and independence which, as they work themselves out, will certainly throw off priestism in all its guises. Very remarkable instances of this are showing themselves in Australasia, as they have done heretofore in the United States of America. We have not space to pursue the subject; but it is one well worthy of consideration in all its bearings.

Such being the magnificent prospects of the Anglo-Saxon family, and such, apparently, their mission and destiny, is it not their manifest duty to take care "that they fall not out by the way?" Nothing can occur between the different branches of this race which may not be much more readily settled by peaceful arbitration than by war. No greater calamity could happen to the world than hostilities between England and America. They who do best towards multiplying internationalities between the two countries, are the truest benefactors of the species. Hence, we look with high satisfaction on the honour paid to the American Ambassador by several of our leading towns; and we devoutly trust that by means, sometimes of festivities, sometimes of Peace Congresses, and at all times of commerce, the sentiment of fraternity may be nourished until it has become far too strong to be endangered by official freaks, or diplomatic wrong-headedness.

THE NEW COMEDY OF "ST. CUPID."

ON Friday evening last, the *Court Circular* informs us, there was performed in the Queen's private theatre, at Windsor Castle, a new comedy by Douglas Jerrold, entitled, "St. Cupid; or, the Fortunes of Dorothy." It was the talk of Paris that same evening, on the authority of the *Moniteur*, that the Emperor of the French had selected for his bride a young lady whose grace and beauty alone had determined the selection.

It is a sign how slowly the world progresses, or how great a check was given to its progress by the event which restored France to the family of European monarchies, that journalists have been discussing, at short intervals, for some months past, the probable marriage of Louis Napoleon. Sweden, Saxony, and Prussia, have in turn been named as likely to contribute a partner to the Imperial throne; and as each name was uppermost, there were grave discussions, even in English newspapers, of the political relations which this new tie would create or confirm. The Emperor has spoiled all this old-world talk by quietly announcing his intention to contract an alliance "not in accordance with the traditions of ancient policy;" and has given the highest proof of his political sagacity, if not of his sincerity, by the recognition "therein is its advantage." It may be true, as is asserted, that in this step he merely intends to fling back the affront put upon him by Russia's circumscribed courtesy and Austria's interference with his designs upon the Princess Wassa. It may

be also true, that Eugenia Montijo, like our Anna Boleyn, will accept a royal admirer only as a royal suitor. We may, nevertheless, believe, that even beneath the masque-like countenance and sepulchral silence of Louis Napoleon, there lurk the passions common to us all; that the voice of ambition is really overborne in his breast, for the nonce, by the voice of softer sentiment; that the man who has seized upon power with a ruthless hand, and chiefly prizes it for vulgar ends, may have resolved to share it with the Countess Téba simply because of the blended beauty of her person, the romance of her extraction, and the vivacious vigour of her mind. Surely the most phlegmatic of potentates may be allowed to have found in herself reasons for choosing as his Queen a lady whom even our sober contemporary, the *Patriot*, describes as mingling in her veins the Scottish blood with "the Castilian purple," clustering "historical fames" upon her "ancestral shield," and surrounding "the dark eyes of the Spanish beauty with the pure and rosy complexion of less sunny climes."

Of more importance, however, than a right decision upon the motives which have induced the Emperor to contract this *parvenu* alliance, is the question of its probable influence upon the destinies of Europe. It is agreed by writers who have met in the drawing-rooms of London the young lady suddenly become mistress of the Tuileries, that she is of a character likely to influence her Imperial husband even when St. Arnaud or Morney would be unheard. From Napoleon himself the profession of a preference for "domestic happiness" over "dynastic prejudices and the calculations of ambition," may excite only a smile; but upon his Empress, the sad fate of the illustrious ladies whose names he inopportunely recalls, can scarcely be forgotten. Even in the exultant pride of her coronation day, there must come across her the recollection of others, beautiful as she—the Marie Stuart of her father land, and the Maria Antoinette of her adopted country—who have found the throne only parted by the prison from the scaffold; of the scarce less unhappy, if less brilliant, princesses who have sat down upon a foreign strand, and claimed each a supremacy in sorrow. If ever history teach wisdom, it must teach the Empress Eugenia to restrain her lord from those mad enterprises of aggression which could only recoil with ruinous impetus upon his infant dynasty.

But while we compliment Napoleon the Third on this first act of his late career which reclaims him to human sympathy—and draw from it new hopes of the maintenance of peace in Europe—we must once more unveil the hideous basis of his throne, and point to the avenging sword ever suspended above his guilty head. We have just perused the "authorized translation" of what is, we believe, an authorized appeal on his behalf to the public opinion of Europe—"De la Guéronnière's Napoleon the Third." In the writer's portraiture of his hero, we see only the potentiality of a lively, unscrupulous pen; in his account of the *coup d'état*, not the slightest impeachment of more reliable testimony; and in his anticipations of the Emperor's future, much to hope, but little to expect. Louis Napoleon's attempt to suborn contemporary history, and bespeak the verdict of posterity, is only less bold than his burglary upon all France—but it is quite unsuccessful. He is branded, beyond the possibility of erasure, with the true description of his deeds. And already we see working the eternal laws of retribution. The great social necessities on which he has trafficked, begin to be impatient of further cozening. The vast responsibilities he has recklessly incurred, are coming in as demands for payment. He has tried to rule through the Bourse the nation he subdued by the sword—and his chief general is posted as a defaulter. He engaged to find employment for all artisans and artists—yet has done nothing thus far but permit the creation of paper schemes, the credit of which is obstinately descending in the market. The banks of two great commercial countries warn him that his account is nearly run out. Will he take the warning, or make a dash at the money tables? M. Guéronnière would reply, "That is in the decree of Providence." We may rest in the assurance that even the man who impiously claims the inspiration, is really within the grasp, of that dread Power.

THE RE-ELECTIONS.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY.

This protracted contest terminated on Thursday last, and, as was generally anticipated, Mr. Gladstone retained his position at the head of the poll. During the last day or two of the contest the Vice-Chancellor only held short sittings to receive votes. The following were the numbers on Wednesday and Thursday:—

	Gladstone.	Perceval.	Majority.
Wednesday	1,004	883	119
Thursday	1,023	898	124

CARLOW.

The combined opposition to Mr. Sadleir, of Tenant-Leaguers and Conservatives, has triumphed. At the close of the poll on Thursday the numbers were:—

Alexander	97
Sadleir	91
Majority	6

It is stated that some Irish member will vacate his seat to make way for Mr. Sadleir. The *Tablet*, *Nation*, and other kindred journals, are, of course, in ecstasies at the result of the Carlow contest and the triumph of the "Orange" candidate; but the *Banner of Ulster* exposes the discreditable means by which the cabal have succeeded:—"On the very eve of the election Dr. M'Hale came out with a Jesuitical manifesto, addressed to 'George H. Moore, Esq., M.P.', ostensibly discussing 'a grave question of morality,' and in this production he dwelt upon the obligation of faithfully fulfilling lawful and honest covenants, the 'reciprocal obligations' of the 'contracting parties,' and how 'displeasing it is to God not to perform the things promised,' with much more to the same effect; taking it for granted, all the while, that Mr. Sadleir had really violated a solemnly-ratified pledge. The effect of this manifesto was to prevent fifteen Roman Catholic electors of Carlow from recording their votes, and a majority of six consequently remained upon the final poll in favour of Toryism, Dr. M'Hale, and the Dublin cabal." A meeting of Roman Catholic laymen has been held in Tuam to re-echo the sentiments of their priests on what they describe as "the desertion of the popular cause" by some of the Irish representatives. They hail the result of the Carlow election as "a great popular victory, vindicating the popular honour, and avenging a betrayed people!" and call on the electors of Athlone "to consummate this great act of national justice," by returning another Tory in that borough in opposition to Mr. Keogh.

THE REFORM MEETING AT MANCHESTER.—Cards are now being issued, inviting to a "social soiree at the Town-hall, Manchester, on Thursday evening, February 3, at six o'clock, to meet the Free-trade representatives of the boroughs and of the two divisions of the County of Lancaster." The invitations are to all the leading Reformers and Free-traders of the county; and it is probable that a company of 200 or 300 persons will assemble.

ANOTHER SUICIDE AT MILBANK.—The coroner for Westminster held yesterday an inquest at the Millbank Prison, touching the death of Joseph Callaghan, aged 20 years, a convict under sentence of transportation. The deceased was received into the prison on the 26th of April, 1853, having been four months in separate confinement before his arrival. He was very violent, and though believed to be only shamming insanity, was put in a strait waistcoat. The jury returned a verdict to the effect that the deceased destroyed himself whilst in a state of temporary insanity, brought on by separate confinement.

MURDER AT MANCHESTER.—A shocking case of stabbing occurred at Manchester on Friday evening last, and the unfortunate man, James Quinn, who received the wound, having died, a coroner's jury have unanimously found a verdict of "wilful murder." The deceased was a steam-loom weaver, aged twenty-three years, and the name of the murderer is William Tyrrell.

FATAL COLLISION IN THE CHANNEL.—Intelligence was received yesterday of a most fearful collision in the channel, which terminated in the total loss of a fine ship called the "Herald," laden with a valuable freight from Madras. The whole of her crew (with the exception of one man) and two passengers, invalided soldiers of the East India Company, perished. It occurred during a heavy gale of wind on Friday night, somewhere between the Lizard and the Eddystone lighthouse. The "Herald," which was bound to London, and was the property of Messrs. Lidgett, ship brokers, of No. 9, Billiter-street, was about 400 tons register, and was commanded by Mr. Vertue, an experienced mariner, and manned by a crew of seventeen hands.

FATE OF LEICHAARDT.—The friends of humanity throughout the world—the admirers of Leichardt's spirit, talents, and devotedness here and everywhere—will grieve to find accounts constituting all but the final assurance that the gallant leader and his party have perished in those Australian wilds which he seemed destined to explore and appreciate, if not to subdue and render serviceable to the uses of his fellow men. A correspondent at Drayton states that Mr. Hely's party had returned from the search, bringing with them bones, watch-key, &c., belonging to the missing party.—*Adelaide Observer*.

Three Japanese, the first of that people supposed to have ever set their feet on English soil, arrived at Liverpool a few days ago, having been picked up in the Pacific Ocean. They have acquired some knowledge of the English language during the time they have been on board ship.

PROSCRIPTION OF FREE-SOIL SENATORS.

The Senate at Washington has passed a vote which cannot but bring after it some consequences that will be eagerly watched from this side of the water as well as the other. The American Senate has voted, by 38 votes to 6, that the Free-soil members of their body shall be excluded from all their committees. Three senators were aimed at; and those members contributed three votes to the six of the minority. These excluded senators come, not from California, not from infant Wisconsin, but from Ohio, from New Hampshire, and from old Massachusetts, by universal assent the leading State of the Union. The rashness is truly astonishing; for no one can suppose that these powerful States will endure this insult, offered them through their senatorial representatives. Amongst the proscribed is Mr. Sumner, the eloquent opponent of the Fugitive Slave Law, and representative of Massachusetts. The following is from an article in the *Daily News*:—

Mr. Sumner is better known in this country, has more personal friends here, than most other Americans; his election to the Senate was watched with strong interest for his own sake, for that of his cause, and, not least, because he is regarded as the political and professional heir of Judge Story, his teacher and friend. Many eyes will be on him to see how he bears his present position, and many are already asking when and how he will be released from it. Our interest in the news is, however, stronger, on other and less personal grounds. The movements of parties in the United States at present concern the whole world. A few days after Webster's death, as all of us remember, the small remnant of the Massachusetts Whigs met, and constituted themselves a party under the ominous name of the American Union party. Webster said in dying that the Whig party would be extinct from the 2nd of November; and nobody doubts that he was right. The new party, of which nothing has been heard since, just serves to show the existing apprehension of danger to the Union. The Free-soil party, of which these three insulted gentlemen are the representatives in the Senate, is too weak to exert more than a negative action; and henceforth, therefore, it must be the great Democratic party which will, till it splits, be credited with every political movement which is carried by a majority. We are unwilling to charge it with such an act as this—with denying liberty of action to men in such a position, because their business in Congress is to see that the guarantee is kept by which Free Soil is to be preserved from the curse of slavery. It is not the Democratic party that we should charge with this, but the slave-holding interest, if only it could be made clear that the rest of the Senate was about to let the Northern States be once more sold. There were, we repeat, only three who voted with the stigmatized senators, and thirty-eight against them. Surely this must rouse the spirit of the Northern and Western cities and townships.

SHOCKING SUICIDE.—The Reverend Dr. Rice, Head Master of Christ's Hospital, has destroyed himself under a visitation of morbid despondency. On Thursday morning he was found suspended to his bedstead by a handkerchief, quite dead. He had taken advantage of a brief interval, during which he had been left alone, Mrs. Rice having gone down stairs while he still slept. Dr. Rice was in his fifty-seventh year. He had a severe fever two years since, and a nervous fever in May or June last; after the latter he was no longer the same man, and during the last three months his mind was evidently affected. The surgeon of Christ's Hospital directed that the family should watch him closely, and this was ordinarily done. In accordance with the advice of the medical men, Dr. Rice resigned the Head Mastership the week before last. It was the fever alone that had overturned his reason; his pecuniary affairs were in a very satisfactory state. Last Monday he asked his wife if she thought he was "out of his mind;" to which she replied, "Oh, certainly not." He had latterly been very low-spirited. Mrs. Rice was the first to discover the shocking fact of her husband's suicide. The jury of course returned a verdict of "Temporary insanity." The deceased was connected with many of the public institutions of the metropolis.

FATAL EPIDEMIC AT CROYDON.—The town and neighbourhood of Croydon are in a state of great consternation, on account of the breaking out of a fever of a very fatal character, and which during the last fortnight has been most fatal in its results, the victims being not, as is usually the case, among the poorer classes, but among the gentry, and the principal tradesmen of the town. Croydon has a local Board of Health, and under their authority a complete system of drainage of the most extensive character has been carried out. The whole of these works have been just completed; but whether from the miasma created by the disturbance of old drains and cesspools, or from any other cause, it would seem that tradesmen and other persons residing in the High-street were attacked with fever of a very serious character, baffling, to a considerable extent, all the skill of the medical gentlemen of the town, and in very many instances ending fatally, it being a remarkable circumstance, that those patients who were apparently the most healthy were the first to succumb to the disease. There has been an inquiry by the General Board of Health. Dr. Sutherland attributes the illness to the extraordinary state of the weather for some time past, the combination of excessive moisture and heat appearing to have proved, as was anticipated, the generation and spread of a low form of fever. The number of deaths in Croydon last week was 16, and on Saturday, according to the Registrar's report, the number was 17, the greater portion of them being the result of the epidemic.

During the last year 923 fires occurred in London; but of these 660 were of a slight nature, attended by little damage; 22 were fatal to human life.

A MONSTER MEETING AT THE GOLD DIGGINGS.

At Mount Alexander, on the 23rd of October, the diggers held a "monster meeting," and agreed to a memorial to the Lieutenant-Governor of Victoria praying for an efficient police to protect the lives and property of the diggers. At a place called Moonlight Flat, Forest Creek, the centre of the mining district of Mount Alexander, a temporary stage was erected, and ground it nearly four thousand diggers assembled. Mr. Wells moved the adoption of the memorial to the Lieutenant-Governor, which was seconded by

Mr. Perkins Wood, who expressed his firm conviction, that as Government would continue to do nothing, something must be done by the diggers themselves. He might be thought too sanguine, but it struck him, looking at that vast collection of stalwart frames and intelligent faces, that the anniversary of their meeting would hereafter be regarded as a red-letter day in the colonial calendar—a bright page in the history of young Australia—a day that they would hail with pride, and their descendants regard with grateful reverence. He had heard within the last few moments that his Excellency the Governor was likely to pass that way during the meeting. What a singular coincidence! [a laugh.] He hoped, if such were the case, that his Excellency would be respectfully invited to remain and witness their proceedings. [Voices: "We'll put him in the chair."] No, don't do that; he has to arbitrate between many interests, but should not be identified with any particular one [cheers]. Treat him with the respect due to his station, and give him credit for acting up to the information he receives from his subordinates. He was satisfied that many of their complaints never reached the Governor's ear. Permanent prosperity was incompatible with robberies and outrages such as they suffer from. If the Governor complied with their request, he would have no need of troops from England. He could command "the services of a grateful people, and rest assured that fifty thousand diggers would, when necessary, become his body-guard—his special constables" [cheers].

Mr. Taylor recommended respectful language, and strong measures. He wished for a clause intimating the intention of the diggers to withhold the license-fees until the 15th of next month; and if their just demands were not then in course of being complied with, to refuse payment of the fees altogether. If they stopped the supplies, a police would soon be established. It was indeed said that police were coming out from Ireland; but, in the mean time, was the present state of things to continue? Were men to be beaten and robbed when they had money, and shot by the bushrangers when they had no money? Let the diggers show his Excellency that they meant what they said, and were resolved to have protection. Look at the frightful atrocity committed recently at Friar's Creek, where four monsters in human form violated a helpless female. Was it for permitting such things that the Governor should be lauded or his memory respected? [cheers.] If he was powerless to prevent such things, why should he waste so much of their money with the mockery of protection? There was a scheme in preparation by which, probably, security could be attained; but that would now, perhaps, be set aside to wait for the arrival of the Irish police—and, in the mean time, robbery and violence would run rampant through the land.

Mr. Bryce Ross asked how many would refuse to pay the license-fee? "All!" was the answer. Voices cried out that they must stick to each other, and open lists for mutual protection. At this moment a Captain Harrison rose, unfurling a flag, which a digger planted in a tree:—

"That flag," said Captain Harrison, "is the destiny of Victoria. Every man must see that Victoria will soon have a flag of her own, and the sooner she unfurls her flag the sooner she will go ahead as she ought" [cheers]. The cuckoo sang God save the Queen merely because she was Queen; but our Queen deserved and enjoyed the love and respect of her subjects of every rank at home, although her beneficence could not be felt in this colony. They were under a complete autocracy—they were the very serfs of Downing-street despotism. The darning of the people was talked of in the Council ["Let them try that on"].

Captain Harrison gave some useful advice respecting the firing of arms at nightfall in the diggings. It should be a rule on the diggings that no man should discharge his fire-arms after nightfall, unless his tent or person were assailed; and then the report would be an understood signal for his neighbours to rush to his assistance. They should even be careful of their lead; it might be wanted, and there was no use in wasting it; at present, the practice of firing at night was so common, that if a man discharged a gun in self-defence it would attract no attention or help, although plenty of friends might be within hearing of the report.

The memorial was adopted without Mr. Taylor's additional clause; and they also agreed to a petition against the proposed gold-export duty. Both documents were moderate in expression, and well written.

A TRULY IRISH CRIME has been perpetrated at Crevelea, in the county of Sligo. Iron-works have been established there by a Scotch company; and Mr. Buchan, the manager, at his own expense, erected a neat little church for the use of the Protestants employed at the works. It is said that the building had become offensive to a neighbouring Roman Catholic priest, because some of his congregation had attended the services held in it. So the tale runs, and it may be untrue; but there is no doubt about this fact—the little church was set on fire during the night, and burnt to the ground. It was intended to destroy other buildings adjacent, for next day a coal was found in a thatch, but it had not taken effect.

DIGEST OF AUSTRALIAN CORRESPONDENCE.

In one of three letters we have just received from the gold colonies, the writer, a South Australian, says:—

Let the fact be trumpeted in every poor man's ear, that wealth is easily acquired in this country, by industry and economy; that every willing and thrifty mechanic, or labourer, arriving on our shores will find a welcome, a home, and a fortune. At this moment women-servants command 7s. per week, and very many persons find them difficult to obtain. The writer, some few days since, tried to hire a young man for a few weeks, for very light employment, and found he could not do so for a less wage than £1 per week, and rations. You will say, "This will not continue long." We, however, fear and expect for a long time to come, great scarcity of labourers; for, by migration we shall be deprived of quite two-thirds of our labouring and country population.

Another writer gives a more glowing, but not less impartial description of the country, viewing it from the labourer's side of the picture. He dates from Sydney:—

The climate is so genial, that a few weeks suffice to change the most asthmatical wheeze to a rich and melodious laugh. The scenery enchants all but the most leaden-hearted. Thousands are coming in weekly, and shake down amidst our wide-spread population without notice. . . . An income of £200 a-year would not go further than £120 in England. House-rent, servants, and almost all kinds of provisions, are double. So aristocratic a luxury as beer we never attempt; clothing of all kinds is one hundred per cent. dearer; boots are a frightful price, £3 a pair. I have gone down from the lofty "Wellington" to the ignoble lace-up "Coburg," which cost 20s. a pair here, and are not worth 7s. with you. These are some of the drawbacks—but truly it is a glorious country.

A third correspondent—a gentleman known to many of our metropolitan readers, Mr. William Crellin, who left England only last summer—writes from Melbourne on November 15th:—

As to emigration—thousands who come are disappointed. Gold-digging does not suit them, and they have no trade to turn to. Clerks and shopmen are plentiful as blackberries in autumn. But for any one with the knowledge of some trade—or a little capital and enterprise—whose prospects are gloomy in England, this is a capital place.

On the subject of transportation and the convict system, Mr. Crellin reports that, "a few weeks since, an act was passed in the local Legislature with the view of preventing the entrance of convicts from Van Diemen's Land, who came over in the steamers in large quantities—the attraction of the gold fields being too strong for the arm of the law to retain its hold upon them in that island. By this act a heavy penalty is imposed upon the captain of any vessel bringing over escaped convicts, and the *onus* is thrown upon the captain to show that his passengers are free men. Whether this act can be carried out remains to be seen—but the active men here seem very determined to rid the land of this nuisance. You will see by the letter from the Bishop—who is reputed to be a most excellent man—that this feeling is not confined to mere politicians." The letter referred to pledges the support of the Victoria clergy to the Anti-transportation League. A similar communication has been made on behalf of the United Presbyterian Church.

There has been laid upon the Council table by the Commissioners of Education for Victoria a series of rules and regulations, which provide that—

2. Opportunities and facilities are to be afforded to the children of each school for receiving such religious instruction as their parents or guardians approve of, in class-rooms to be provided for the purpose, to which such pastors, or other persons as shall be approved of by the parents or guardians of the children respectively, shall have access at convenient times, to be appointed for this purpose; whether those pastors or persons shall have signed the original application (for public aid) or not.

3. The patrons of the several schools have the right of appointing such religious instruction as they may think proper to be given therein, provided that each school be open to children of all communions;—that due regard be had to parental right and authority;—that, accordingly, no child be compelled to receive, or to be present at, any religious instruction to which his or her parents or guardians object; and that the time for giving it be so fixed, that no child shall be thereby, in effect, excluded, directly or indirectly, from the other advantages which the school affords. Subject to this, religious instruction may be given either during the fixed school hours, or otherwise.

6. The Commissioners do not insist on the Scripture lessons being read in any of the National schools, nor do they allow them to be read during the time of secular or literary instruction in any school attended by children, whose parents or guardians object to their being so read. In such case the Commissioners prohibit the use of them, except at the times of religious instruction, when the persons giving it may use these lessons or not, as they think proper.

Mr. Johnston, member of Council for the city of Melbourne, has introduced "a bill for abolishing State support to religion;"—specifically, that the sum of £6,000 provided by a late act of the Imperial Parliament for religious purposes, be not so appropriated. A public meeting in support of this bill had been convened by the Mayor of Melbourne for the 17th of November. We observe, among the names of the requisitionists, that of "Godfrey Howitt, M.D.," brother to Mr. William Howitt.—Our correspondent predicts that the increasing pressure upon the Executive for secular appropriations of the public funds, necessitated by the rise of salaries and by immigration, will compel the Government to concede the principle of Mr. Johnston's bill.

According to the *Leeds Mercury*, the Roman Catholics have taken a house at Knostrop, Leeds, for the establishment of a nunnery.

Column of Statistics.

THE EXPORTS FROM ENGLAND TO FRANCE were of the "declared value," in 1848, of £1,025,121; in 1849, £1,951,269; in 1850, £2,401,956; in 1851, £2,028,463. During the same years the "official value" of the imports from France was £7,130,394, £8,177,075, £8,454,193, and £8,083,112, in the respective years. The duties levied on French imports in 1851 amounted to £2,110,968.

IMMIGRANTS IN THE UNITED STATES.—During the year 1852, no fewer than 299,504 immigrants and 39,052 American citizens landed at New York. In 1849, the total of immigrants was 220,603; in 1850, 211,796; in 1851, 289,601. Of the immigrants in 1852, the Irish constituted 115,537; Germans, 118,126; English, 31,275; Scotch, 7,640; Welsh, 2,531. The remainder were natives of no fewer than twenty-three countries; the numbers varying from 4 from Turkey to 8,778 from France. The largest immigration was in June—49,225.

INCOME-TAX EXEMPTIONS.—A Parliamentary return shows the number of persons receiving dividends from the public funds who are exempted from paying income-tax. The number of persons whose dividends are under £5 yearly, 51,816; £5 and under £25, 19,871; £25 and under £50, 9,601; £50 and under £100, 5,194; £100 and under £150, 1,036. Mr. Disraeli's scheme would have compelled the last two classes to pay the tax—the produce would not have been a very large sum.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC IN 1852.—The gross traffic receipts of railways in the United Kingdom for the year 1852 amounted to £15,543,610, being at the rate of £2,118 per mile per annum. The increase of traffic in 1852 over the previous year amounted to £520,400, the additional mileage being 878 miles. Up to the close of 1852, a total capital of £248,593,553 had been expended on 7,338 miles of railway, being at the rate of £33,879 per mile. Deducting 45 per cent, for working expenses from the gross receipts of 1852, will leave for interest and dividend £8,548,985; which on the capital expended would be at the rate of 3.44 per cent. per annum.

THE ROYAL NAVY.—The present naval force of Great Britain consists of 545 ships-of-war (either in commission or in ordinary), carrying from two to 120 guns each. Of this number 180 are armed steamers, from 100 to 800-horse power engines, constructed on the most approved principles, for active sea-service (besides revenue-cutters and smaller vessels). This immense fleet, the largest of any maritime power, employs in time of peace 140,000 able-bodied seamen, 2,000 boys, and 15,000 Royal Marines, divided into four divisions (102 companies); viz.—at Chatham, 25 companies; at Portsmouth, 27 companies; at Plymouth, 25 companies; and at Woolwich, 25 companies; and 10 companies of Royal Marine Artillery, head-quarters, Portsmouth. Besides, there are seven brigades of Dockyard Volunteers, well-trained to gunnery; viz., Deptford, Woolwich, Chatham, Sheerness, Portsmouth, Devonport, and Pembroke, and three other battalions, Coast Guard, &c.—THE PORTSMOUTH SQUADRON.—The squadron now in commission at this port consists of the following force.—"Victory," 101 guns, 176 men; "Neptune," 120 guns, 482 men; "Prince Regent," 90 guns, 820 men; "Rodney," 92 guns, 820 men; "London," 90 guns, 345 men; "Vengeance," 84 guns, 330 men; "Blenheim," 60 guns, 500 men, 450-horse power; "Phaeton," 50 guns, 500 men; "Leander," 50 guns, 500 men; "Arrogant," 46 guns, 430 men, 360-horse power; "Excellent," 46 guns, 693 men; "Victoria and Albert," 2 guns, 118 men, 430-horse power; "Sidon," 22 guns, 300 men, 560-horse power; "Odin," 16 guns, 300 men, 560-horse power; "Leopard," 16 guns, 300 men, 560-horse power; "Encounter," 14 guns, 175 men, 360-horse power; "Simoom," 18 guns, 181 men, 460-horse power; "Furious," 16 guns, 216 men, 400-horse power; "Plumper," 11 guns, 110 men, 60-horse power; "Fury," 6 guns, 160 men, 515-horse power; "Basilisk," 6 guns, 160 men, 400-horse power; "Rolla," 6 guns, 150 men. Besides these there are the yachts "Fairy," "Elphin," "Fanny," "Portsmouth," "Fire Queen," &c.—SHEERNESS SQUADRON.—"Waterloo," 120 guns; "Monarch," 84 guns; "Horatio," 24 guns; "Amphion," 34 guns; "Barraclough," 6 guns; "Rattlesnake," 8 guns.

PENSIONS TO MINISTERS OF STATE.—A paragraph has appeared in one of the daily papers specifying the pensions to which Ministers are entitled, whence it might be inferred that the late officials were made tolerably comfortable for life by virtue of their ten months' tenure of place. Such, however, is by no means the case. Less than two years' office confers no right to any pension in the civil service; but that period certainly does give a contingent reversion of the allowance of £2,000 a-year to ex-Premiers, Secretaries of State, Chancellors of the Exchequer, First Lords of Admiralty, and Presidents of the Boards of Control and of Trade; but there must be no more than four such pensions of any one kind at any one time. Messrs. Goulburn, Montague, Baring, and Wood—all ex-Chancellors of the Exchequer—are, as such, entitled to £2,000 a-year, as long as they are otherwise unemployed by the State. Descending to the next class of pensions, of which, also, not more than two can be granted at the same time, we find, that whereas the President of the Board of Trade, whose salary is but £2,000 a-year, is entitled, at the end of two years, to the full amount of salary as person, the Irish Secretary, whose salary is £5,500, and the War Secretary, whose salary is £2,400, is entitled to no pension under five years, and then only to £1,400; Secretaries to the Treasury, whose salary is £2,000, are only entitled to £1,200 pension at the end of five years; and so with the Secretary to the Ad-

miralty and the Vice-President of the Board of Trade; but then there may be four of such pensions in the course of payment at the same time. In the fourth and last class of what may be called pensions for political or Ministerial offices, £1,000 a-year is the amount claimable at the end of ten years' service, six pensions being payable at one time; and in this list are embraced the Under-Secretaries of State and of the Admiralty, the Clerk to the Ordnance, and the Secretaries to the India Board.—These pensions are never accepted where the ex-ministers are men of abundant means.

Court, Personal, and Political News.

THE COURT.—The Duke of Northumberland and the Marquis of Londonderry were, on Wednesday, invested with the order of the Garter at a Chapter held in Windsor Castle. The Queen, assisted by Prince Albert, performed the ceremony. In the evening, the Knights dined at the Royal table. On Friday night, Mr. Douglas Jerrold's new comedy, entitled *St. Cupid: or, Dorothy's Fortune*, was performed before the Queen at Windsor Castle. Among the audience were Prince Albert, the elder of the Royal children, the Duchess of Kent, the Duke of Norfolk, the Duke and Duchess of Bedford, the Duke of Newcastle, the Duke and Duchess of Northumberland, Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston, Viscount and Viscountess Sydney, and Viscount Torrington.

It is reported at Plymouth, that Sir John Rolt had resigned the office of Commander-in-chief of the Western District, and that Sir Harry Smith would succeed him.

Mr. Disraeli has authorized the *Times* to contradict "the current rumour that 'Mr. Disraeli is about to go abroad for two years.' He was never in better health, and had never less intention of absenting himself from his Parliamentary duties."

Viscount Goderich, M.P., has just delivered a lecture on Entomology before the members of the Working Tailors' Association, at Hull.

Admiral Houston Stewart, formerly M.P. for Greenwich, is appointed secretary to the Master-General of Ordnance.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.—It is understood that the office of Governor-General of India, at present held by the Marquis of Dalhousie, will be vacated by him in July next, when the noble Marquis will have completed his sixth year of office. Various persons are mentioned as likely to succeed Lord Dalhousie, the most prominent name being that of the Duke of Newcastle.—*Morning Advertiser*.

THE HEAD MASTERSHIP OF ETON COLLEGE.—The Provost and Fellows on Thursday last elected the Rev. Charles Old Goodford to the vacant post.

MR. ROEBUCK is now at Malvern, where Dr. Gully, the well-known and eminent physician there, has given him reason to hope for an early restoration of health, so as to enable him to renew his able services in Parliament to this borough and to his country.—*Sheffield Times*.

THE COMMITTEE OF COUNCIL ON EDUCATION held their first meeting yesterday. There were present—the Lord President, the Earl of Aberdeen, the Duke of Argyll, Lord John Russell, the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert.

COUNTY VOTES.—It should be kept in mind that the last day on which a qualification for a county vote can this year be legally obtained is the 31st inst. (January); and that the title-deeds should be completed on or before that day, to enable the party to have his name duly registered in August next. Persons intending to procure qualifications for county votes had better consult their solicitors at once, and have the legal transfers perfected without delay.

THE INCOME-TAX.—The question (says the *Scotsman*) of the graduation of the income-tax, complicated as it was by Mr. Gladstone's speech against Mr. Disraeli's proposal, has been looked forward to as a formidable Ministerial difficulty. Our information justifies us, we believe, in stating that the Government financiers have now made up their minds to propose a differential rate—not the same as Mr. Disraeli's, but still one equitably recognising the distinction between permanent and precarious incomes.

SIR JAMES BROOKE.—Mr. Hume has just published a letter to the Earl of Malmesbury relative to the proceedings of Sir James Brooke in Borneo. In this pamphlet Mr. Hume submits a statement of the principal charges and allegations upon which his demands for investigation have hitherto been based, together with a multitudinous list of references to authorities in support of them; and, upon this statement, the hon. gentleman asks Lord Malmesbury, who, at the time the letter was written (December 10), held the seals of the Foreign Office, to inform him what course the Government intend to take in respect to his demand for inquiry. Mr. Hume expresses his sincere belief that many of the charges and allegations are capable of being distinctly proved; but, whether all or any of them can be absolutely established, he affirms that, as they now stand, they constitute a strong *prima facie* case for investigation. In conclusion, he solemnly stakes the reputation of a public life of nearly forty years' duration, on the accuracy of the fact that, in making the present demand for inquiry, he is actuated by no private, personal, party, or other unworthy motive whatever.

EXTINCTION OF BRIBERY.—The *Liverpool Albion* mentions a rumour that, by the new Reform Bill, punishment will be immediately inflicted upon all parties convicted of either giving or receiving bribes,

and that such punishment will be disfranchisement for life. For the working out of such a plan it is proposed to extend the powers of the County Courts, so that neither expense nor delay may screen the offenders from their merited chastisement.

The *Quarterly Review*, just out, has a merciless critique of the Derby Administration, and of the Budget especially. The writer of the article is understood to be Mr. Croker, the "Bigby" of "Coningsby." In the same article, the revival of the almost forgotten practice of impressment for the navy is stoutly advocated! The reviewer asserts, of his own personal knowledge, that the country party generally thought the Budget wrong, though they were prepared to vote for it, in order to stem the tide of "faction."—*Weekly News*.

Law and Police.

THE BARONESS VON BECK.—At the Warwick Assizes last summer, the court was occupied with an action brought by Constant Derra de Moroda against Mr. George Dawson and other gentlemen of Birmingham, for having maliciously and falsely charged him with obtaining money under false pretences. Constant Derra was the acting secretary of the *soi-disant* Baroness von Beck, and was arrested with her at Birmingham. The Baroness died in the Police Court; and there, as far as she was concerned, the matter ended: Derra was discharged from custody, on the ground that there was no evidence to inculpate him in the alleged fraud. Hence the action for damages. At the Warwick Assizes, Baron Alderson decided that there was no case for the jury, as the warrant connecting the arrest with the defendants was not produced; and the trial ended in the nonsuit of Derra; a result unsatisfactory to both parties. In the Michaelmas term, a rule was granted by the Court of Queen's Bench to show cause why the nonsuit should not be set aside and a new trial granted. The case was heard last week, before Lord Campbell. He decided that the rule for a new trial should be made absolute, on the ground that there was some evidence to go to a jury against the defendants. There was evidence that the charge of obtaining money under false pretences had been made; and as it had been made by somebody, the question was, whether or not had it been made by the defendants. Mr. Justice Wightman and Mr. Justice Crompton concurred.

THE ACHILLI CASE AGAIN.—Some time ago a rule for a new trial was obtained in the cause of Achilli v. Newman, on the ground that the verdict was contrary to the weight of the evidence. In the Court of Queen's Bench on Thursday, Lord Campbell heard Sir Frederick Thesiger and Sir Fitzroy Kelly against the rule. Their speeches consisted of minute criticisms of the evidence produced at the trial, with the view of showing that it was unworthy of credence as against Dr. Achilli. Nothing new was adduced. The same proceeding was continued on Friday. Mr. Ellis contended that the witnesses against Dr. Achilli had been suborned to commit perjury. The Attorney-General said that charge only made the case still more important; and he repudiated it with all his might. His line of argument was, that the balance of evidence was against Dr. Achilli. He contended that Elena Valente was more worthy of belief than Dr. Achilli; and that in the case of Principe, the Neapolitan, the accusation of criminal intercourse was clearly made out. In this manner he went through the evidence in favour of his client.

The hearing of this case was resumed in the Court of Queen's Bench on Friday. Mr. J. T. F. Ellis addressed the Court in showing cause against the rule for a new trial, and the Attorney-General (with whom were Mr. Serjeant Wilkins, Mr. Bramwell, Mr. Addison, and Mr. Baddeley) addressed the Court in support of the rule. After Mr. Bramwell had been heard, the case was adjourned. The Attorney-General's argument was, that the verdict was against the weight of evidence. On Monday Mr. Wilkins addressed the Court at great length, and was followed by Mr. Addison. Mr. Baddeley followed, contending that a new trial ought to be granted as the case stood. The learned gentleman proceeded to comment upon the more important parts of the testimony adduced at the trial. At the close of his address (he being the last counsel to be heard on the part of the defendant in support of the rule), Lord Campbell said—the Court will take time to consider. The decision was to be given this day.

THE ACTION AGAINST MR. HUDSON.—The action brought by the directors of the York and North Midland Railway against Mr. Hudson, M.P. for Sunderland, for the restitution of the value of certain share in the Hull and Selby and West Riding Railways, occupied the Rolls Court three days of last week. It was alleged by the Solicitor-General, who appeared for the Company, that Mr. Hudson had taken advantage of his position to benefit himself at the expense of the Company; that as such chairman, possessing the seal of the Company, and having a casting vote and other powers, he had from time to time altered the accounts so as to make the dividends of the Company appear considerably larger than they really were; that he had procured his own brother-in-law and his own solicitor to be appointed auditors of the Company, and by collusion with them had been able to deceive the shareholders; and that he managed to "make all things pleasant" to his brother directors by going shares with them in the booty he from time to time secured. Voluminous evidence was entered into to prove the several issues of the shares either to Mr. Hudson or his friends, and to show the immense premiums received by Hudson upon them. On the other hand, the allegations of misappropriation and collusion were strenuously denied by Sir Fitzroy Kelly.

The shares had been given to Mr. Hudson, to dispose of for the use of himself and other directors who had benefited the Company; and its representatives had no right to claim what belonged solely to him. He had bought the Londesborough estate, at a cost of £500,000, to benefit the Company, and had sold it at a loss to himself of £21,000. After three days' hearing, Sir John Romilly took time to consider his decision.—In another action brought before the Master of the Rolls by the same Company, Mr. Hudson was ordered to account for certain shares which were entrusted to him in 1844, and subsequently sold at large premiums. The allegation is, that Mr. Hudson sold the shares and placed the proceeds in his own name at the bank; and that he did not account for them, or pay over the balance due to the Company, until 1849, when disputes between him and the Company commenced. Then he paid £60,251 to their account. The Company also prayed for a lien on his estates. The Master of the Rolls ordered that an account should be taken; but he dismissed, with costs, the prayer for a lien on the estates.

"CAPTAIN" JOHNSON was re-examined by the Lambeth magistrate on Tuesday. Mr. Ralph William Grey, private secretary to Lord Palmerston, stated that the prisoner was not a nephew of the Home Secretary; but the letter he showed to Mrs. Stewart was really Lord Palmerston's writing,—no doubt he had mistaken the prisoner for the son of Mr. Johnson, the Consul at Antwerp, a distant relation. Mr. Parry, the prisoner's counsel, stated positively that he is the son of that Mr. Johnson. Eventually, Johnson was committed for the fraud on Mrs. Stewart. A new charge was entered up; while at Bedford, Johnson borrowed a valuable mare, and forgot to return it. He is remanded for stealing the mare. Several witnesses deposed to the way in which the Captain had got credit at Bedford, and then decamped. He also got wine in London to the value of £109; but as credit was given on the faith of an introduction by a gentleman who believed Johnson to be respectable, the magistrate could not treat this matter as a criminal charge. It was stated that a "Captain Douglas" assisted the prisoner in cheating the Bedford folks. Mr. Parry replied to the Bedford charges, that Johnson had said he was the son of a Mr. Johnson who had lived many years at Bedford—which was the truth; and the tradesmen were recklessly eager to give him goods on credit. The magistrate does not seem to have entertained any express charge as yet respecting these debts.

A WIFE'S EXPENSES.—In the Court of Exchequer last week, in the case of Ravaux v. Teakle, an action was brought to recover upwards of £30, the amount of a milliner's bill, for goods supplied to the defendant's wife. The case was tried before Mr. Baron Platt, when a verdict was found for the plaintiff for the full amount, deducting £10 which the defendant had paid into court. Mr. James has moved for a new trial, on the ground of the improper rejection of evidence, and that the verdict was against the evidence. It appeared at the trial that the defendant and his wife, though living in the same house, did not associate together. The defendant made an allowance to his wife of £30 a year for her clothes. His whole income only amounted to £380, out of which he had to pay outgoings for rent, &c., which reduced his net income for the support of himself, his wife, his children, and his servants, to £280. It was proved that the defendant never saw any of the articles supplied to his wife by the plaintiff, except on one occasion, when he met her in the street dressed in a black velvet mantle. He then remonstrated with her on her wearing so expensive an article, when she said that it belonged to her sister. The goods for which the action was brought were supplied during a period of about fourteen months. A sum of £3 10s. was given credit for beyond the money paid into court. The jury found that the sum allowed by the defendant for his wife's dress, together with the sums paid to plaintiff and into court, were not reasonably sufficient, looking at the amount of his income. It was proposed at the trial to put in evidence several other bills for similar goods supplied to defendant's wife by other persons, and upon which defendant was being sued, in order, as it was said, to show that his wife could not have been in want of the plaintiff's goods. The learned judge thought this evidence not admissible. The learned counsel now contended that the evidence was improperly rejected. The Court granted a rule on the ground of the verdict being against evidence, as Mr. Baron Platt reported that he was not satisfied with the finding of the jury, but refused it on the other ground, as the bills were certainly not admissible. Rule *nisi* accordingly.

HENRY VINCENT IN SCOTLAND AND THE NORTH.—Mr. Vincent has been lecturing with great success in the north of England and Scotland. Since Christmas he has addressed three large political meetings at Stockport; and has since lectured to very crowded meetings on the moral and mental elevation of the people at Edinburgh, Langholm, Kircaldy, Dunfermline, Hawick, Berwick, Dumbarton, and Alexandria. At Falkirk, the meeting was under the patronage of the Lord Provost and magistrates. Prior to the meetings two processions, headed by bands of music, entered the town—one from the Carron Works, the other from the village of Camelon—and the town was much excited. The past week he has lectured on reform topics at South Shields and Sunderland, and will return to Scotland for a fortnight before he returns to the South.

The daughter of the late Mr. H. Hall, of Bridge Bottle-works, Sunderland, has recently waited upon her father's creditors, and paid them twenty shillings in the pound, twenty-five years having elapsed since the bankruptcy.—*Sheffield Independent*

AN ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH ROUND THE GLOBE.

Mr. Elihu Burritt proposes the establishing of a telegraphic communication around the globe. Precedents and proofs, he observes, warrant the conviction that a line of submarine telegraph may be laid down across the ocean, between Halifax and the westernmost promontory of Ireland. But the enterprise could not escape two or three contingencies, which would affect its value. If severed at any distance between the two shores, could any power or skill of man connect it again without taking up the whole length? Besides, a submarine telegraph across the Atlantic could only be the bare medium for the transmission of intelligence between two points nearly 3,000 miles distant from each other. Now, there is a route for a telegraph around the globe which would be entirely free from this dangerous liability, and this unprofitable contingency. The United States will soon continue the trunk line of their telegraphs to Oregon, *via* California. On the other side, the telegraphic lines of Western Europe are reaching eastward towards the Ural Mountains. The necessity of speedy communication with its Asiatic provinces will inevitably induce the Russian Government to promote the extension of a line in that direction. It would doubtless, for its own purposes, continue it as far as the Ural Mountains, in the course of a few years. The whole territory between this range and California is owned by Russia, Great Britain, and the United States. They would not be obliged to ask of any other Governments "the right of way" at any portion of the distance between these two points. Then, why may they not unite in connecting them by a line of telegraph crossing Behring's Straits? Behring's Straits are said to be only forty or fifty miles wide, with two or three islands in the middle; so that no space of water would have to be crossed wider than the straits between Dover and Calais. The Russian Government could easily establish a watch over the line through all its possessions in Europe, Asia, and America. The British and American Governments could do the same in their respective territories. An accident might be almost as easily repaired at any point on the line, as if it occurred between London and Liverpool. Then a line from St. Petersburg to San Francisco would create and perform a great deal of waywork between the two cities. It would pass through the principal provincial centres of the Russian Empire, from the metropolis to Behring's Straits; and it would, doubtless, be employed daily by the Government for the transmission of despatches and public intelligence between it and those distant territories of its dominion. Then, on the North American continent, it would make and multiply business between Behring's Straits and San Francisco. Within this vast space, it would come into frequent requisition by the Governments and people of Great Britain and the United States. Passing through the British possessions on the Pacific, it would cross the theatre of the Hudson's Bay Company's operations, and become an invaluable agency for the transmission of its mercantile intelligence to England, and from station to station along the coast. It would furnish stations along the Pacific shore, at which all British vessels sailing in that direction, might receive orders or despatch reports. Then the vast amount of whaling business carried on in the Arctic Ocean by citizens of the United States, would afford much profitable employment to this portion of the line. Then, acting as a grand trunk line around the globe, it might put forth branches towards the south of Asia and Europe. One of these branches might extend southward, threading the ports on the eastern coast of China. Such, in substance, is Mr. Burritt's scheme.

ADVENTURES OF A MOUSE.—A few days ago, the wife of a large farmer, near Preston, making a tour of examination among her dairy of cheese, perceived a mouse in one corner of a shelf, with its glistening eyes fixed upon her. Resolved to drive the intruder from his seat, she advanced to the spot, brush in hand, when mousey, making a spring, bounced into the sleeve of her dress, which was wide and sack-like, according to the beautiful fashion now prevailing, ran up her arm, and, amid the screams of the lady, made the circuit of her back. Her dreadful cries brought a female domestic to her assistance, who, on learning how matters stood, immediately commenced unhooking her dress, when the mouse popped up his head and made his appearance on her neck; then, as if animated by a desire to revenge the officiousness of the servant, he leaped into her bosom. It was now her turn to be alarmed, and dreadful was the uproar that ensued. At last, thoroughly scared by the thumping and din, poor mousey once more bounced on the floor and made his escape, leaving the two females more dead than alive, yet more frightened than hurt—a few scratches being all the mementoes left to remind them of the encounter. It may be added that the farmer's wife has resolved to abandon the custom of wearing wide sleeves, whether they be in fashion or not.—*Preston Chronicle*.

STRANGE ACCIDENT.—A little boy, the son of a farmer at Upper Newton, near Pontesbury, has perished in a singular way. He got into a bin with a dog to hunt mice. While poking about with a stick, he caused a sack of corn to fall upon himself, and his head was forced between his knees. The boy's brother was attracted to the spot by the barking of the faithful dog, but too late to save the child's life.

"FRAIL" AND THE INCOME TAX.—In the course of the disclosures before the Committee of the House of Commons, it appeared that Mr. Frail was in receipt of a salary of £300 a-year from "W. B." The surveyor of taxes for the Shrewsbury district, acting on the information, has surcharged Frail for income-tax, which he has never paid before.

The Emigration Movement.

The Emigration Commissioners have intimated that to-morrow, the 27th inst., they will receive tenders for three vessels to carry emigrants to New South Wales and South Australia. The ships are to be ready for Sydney on the 7th and 14th of March, and for Adelaide on the 9th of March. The applications at the chief office, in Park-street, Westminster, continue unabated daily, from all parts of the country.

The Government emigrant-ship, "Ticonderoga," which sailed from Liverpool on the 4th of August, had arrived off Port Phillip Heads, but was not allowed to proceed further in consequence of having upwards of 200 passengers ill with fever. She had buried 120 passengers on her voyage.

On Saturday afternoon one of the most exciting scenes that have been witnessed for some time took place in and about the outward-bound dock of the East India Docks, owing to the departure of no less than three large vessels for Australia, with more than a thousand emigrants.

The Government emigration-ship "Caucasian," bound for Adelaide, was towed out of Southampton docks on Friday, with about 220 emigrants on board. This is the first ship that has started from Southampton since the latter has been made a Government emigration port. Each emigrant has received a package of tracts from the Religious Tract Society, and also a Bible and Testament from the Christian Knowledge Society. The clergyman of the dock district, and Dissenting ministers of the town, have attended to the spiritual wants of the emigrants, and Divine service has been performed daily at the dépôt or on board the "Caucasian." There is every reason to believe that there will be a remarkable exodus this year, and that the south-western counties will be perfectly drained of their superabundant population.

The "Caucasian" sailed on Saturday. On Monday the ship "Calliope" arrived at Southampton from the Thames, to embark a full complement of emigrants from the Government dépôt for Port Phillip, and was expected to sail to-day or to-morrow.

The "Appleton," Captain Macdonald, left Plymouth on Saturday, for Melbourne, with about 220 passengers.

The "Australian" steamer is advertised to leave London again for Australia early in February.

Amongst the recent arrivals at Melbourne was the "Statesman," with a large number of emigrants, despatched by Messrs. Marshall and Edridge, of London. In reference to this first-class vessel the *Melbourne Morning Herald*, of September 24, says:—"This fine ship, under the command of Captain Godfrey, has again made the passage in a very short time, namely, eighty-three days, a passage which would have been accomplished in a much shorter space of time, were it not for adverse winds to Madeira, which detained her nineteen days. We are, however, glad to welcome our old friend, Captain Godfrey, back again to the scene of his triumphs in quick passages. Amongst the passengers are many of our old colonial friends, all looking improved by the trip. Captain Godfrey, as is usual with him, has again secured the affections and good wishes of his passengers, who have presented him with a purse of gold, and a very flattering testimonial for his steadiness."

The "Sydney" is the next steamer expected back from Australia, and may probably arrive about the 20th of February.

Dr. Lang has been lecturing to large audiences in City Hall, Glasgow. The Doctor proposes to form an Emigration Society, registered under Act of Parliament, which merely provides for the proper disposal of all funds, and determines the status and trustworthiness of the officials connected with such a society. A proper system of registration is to be organized, and parties who wish to emigrate are, for a small sum, to enter their names, residence, age, family circumstances, &c., and after the registration has been filled up, the Doctor is to present to the Colonists the list, and endeavour to raise a fund to enable such parties to emigrate as are unable to raise the necessary means.

The "Una," from Liverpool to Port Phillip, which arrived in Table Bay, on 17th December, had been placed in quarantine, having lost on the voyage, from fever, 28 men, 3 women, and one child. Three vessels were laid on in Alcoa Bay for Melbourne; one was full, and the others were to follow immediately. At Mauritius one vessel had sailed with a large cargo and many passengers, and six other vessels were laid on and would sail forthwith. One party of fifty purchased a vessel for 6,000 dollars for themselves, in order not to lose time. Thirteen vessels bound to the gold regions with passengers from Great Britain, &c., were lying in the Bay on the 18th December.

THE DUKE OF ARGYLL is working some "home diggings" near Inverary, where, two years since, while the land was being drained, a rich ore of nickel was discovered. At the present time many hundred tons of the valuable ore are collected in barrels ready for exportation. The Duke has refused £30 a ton for it.

STREET LETTER POSTS.—We predicted, some weeks ago, that the public would one day have the facility of dropping their letters "into the post" while walking to and fro in our thoroughfares. We now learn that in Gateshead the Belgian plan is to have a trial—a trial not yet made in any British town. A "post" is to be erected a little northward of St. Edmund's cemetery, containing a locked letter-box, for the reception of the correspondence of the lieges.—*Gateshead Observer*.

Literature.

RECENT BIBLICAL AND THEOLOGICAL PUBLICATIONS.

A General Historico-Critical Introduction to the Old Testament. By H. A. C. HAVERNICK, late Teacher of Theology in the University of Konigsberg. Translated from the German by W. LINDSAY ALEXANDER, D.D. Edinburgh: T. and T. Clark.—This volume completes the issue of "Clark's Foreign Theological Library" for the year 1852. It is some sixteen years since the work of the learned and pious Havernick, of which this is a portion, was published at Erlangen. That production has long enjoyed a good reputation among scholars, both in Germany and England, for the breadth and thoroughness of its investigations, and the profound ability and religious reverence with which it is written. Its character has been said by some scholars to be too decidedly apologetical and polemical; but it is scarcely less adapted, for that reason, to the present state and immediate necessities of biblical learning in this country. A former volume of Messrs. Clark's series contained another portion of Havernick's work—namely, that which commences the "Special Introduction" to the Hebrew Scriptures—relating to the Pentateuch. These two volumes make together one of the most valuable contributions to the literary history of the Old Testament as yet published here; and, while refraining from particular criticism—which, on such a work, is almost impossible in a newspaper—we would express great satisfaction with Dr. Alexander's labour to present to biblical students a production so distinguished by prodigious learning, sound judgment, and evangelical belief. The translator points out, with great justice, the peculiar merits of the sections on the history of the Original Languages and Text of the Old Testament; and they are, indeed, of singular worth, containing much that is in advance of commonly-attainable information on those subjects. The matter of the whole is so weighty and important, that we have formed very high expectations of the benefits we shall ourselves derive from further use of the work, in the settlement of many questions about which we have doubted or have had only a traditional opinion.

A Lecture on the Historic Evidence of the Authorship and Transmission of the Books of the New Testament. By S. P. TREGELLES, LL.D. London: S. Bagster and Sons, Paternoster-row.—We are afraid that our notice of this admirable little treatise has been too long deferred for us to convey any new intelligence to our readers, in affirming its interest and value. Yet we cannot silently let it pass us. Originally delivered to a Young Men's Christian Association at Plymouth, and specially adapted to such an audience, this lecture is yet a very complete brief manual of the particular part of Christian evidence to which it relates. Its object is to provide for the use of all thoughtful readers, "an accurate statement, in an intelligible and popular form, of the historic evidence which enables us to speak with certainty as to the authorship of the books of the New Testament, and also to describe the channels through which they have been transmitted to us,—these channels of transmission themselves bearing an important testimony to the books handed down." The learning of the esteemed author has never been employed in a manner more likely to be useful to the Church, and to assist sincere and candid students of the Christian evidences, than in this little work. It contains the results of the best and latest scholarship, so presented as to be of incalculable benefit to a student, and even serviceable as a summary to the most literate persons. In the concluding portion of the lecture the important bearings of the subject, both on the claims of Rome and the assaults of Rationalism, are clearly and forcibly exhibited; and an appendix (No. II.) on "Some of the Results of the Genuineness of the New Testament," is far from being the least valuable part of the contents, as a popular contribution to the evidence for the Christian system. With the spirit and purpose of the Introduction, also, we heartily sympathize, although occasionally differing in opinion from the author: and we shall rejoice if this work, circulated in all the Young Men's Christian Associations throughout the kingdom, shall prepare young men intelligently to resist the impertinent and ignorant false criticism now abounding, and [the shallow and

conceited, yet blighting and desolating, rationalism, which has seemed of late to spread amongst the masses, whom the popular dogmatic Evangelicism has certainly failed either to win or to hold.

On Miracles: by RALPH WARDLAW, D.D. London: A. Fullarton and Co., 103, Newgate-street.—This treatise contains the substance of lectures delivered by the author to his own congregation during last winter and spring. The subject was taken up with a view to meet some of the oppositions offered, and difficulties pressed, by "the abounding scepticism of the times;" and the conviction that "new times demand new books," joined to the desire of assisting to settle serious and studious minds in the faith, operated to induce the preparation for the press of what had been orally delivered. The lectures have, therefore, been re-cast so as to admit of appropriate sectional division; and additional matter, of considerable extent and variety, has been introduced, so as to give a complete and accurate view of the entire subject.—Dr. Wardlaw does not suppose that he has advanced anything decidedly new on the subject of Miracles; but he may justly claim to have presented many parts of it under aspects derived from independent positions, and in lights gained from his own individuality; and the whole work is written with a certain freshness, which unites with the acuteness of mind and perfect clearness of expression, always characteristic of Dr. Wardlaw, in giving an unusually popular and instructive character to a discussion of which much is necessarily marked by abstruseness, and a large part is of a merely controversial nature.—We should far exceed the limits desirable to be observed in this notice, if we attempted to indicate the entire contents of this book,—or even, if we but stated with brevity the points on which we either thoroughly agree with, or strongly differ from, the author. We purpose to remark on two sections of the work alone. One contains Dr. Wardlaw's definition of a miracle in these words—"a work involving a temporary suspension of the known laws of nature, or a deviation from the established constitution and fixed order of the universe." In the vindication of this definition he is brought into controversy with Mr. Trench, Dr. Beard, and Dr. Vaughan, who all, though phrasing their definition differently, substantially hold that a miracle is *beyond, above, beside, nature—but not against, contrary to, or a violation of, any of nature's laws*. The pith of Dr. Wardlaw's reply is, that the term nature is here employed in two senses,—one, the nature that we know, the other, a higher, unknown nature:—it is *only* of the nature that we know, that it can be said that a miracle is *above* and *beyond* it; and it is *only* of nature in a higher sense, so extended as to take in all causal antecedents, even the mind and will of Deity (on the showing of these very writers), that it can be said that a miracle does *not* contravene it:—in other words—a miracle is "against" the nature that we know; but even a miracle is *not* "above and beyond" the higher nature whose unknown forces and laws are supposed to be such that a miracle cannot contravene them;—so that the definition of these and similar writers is *untrue* in one or the other of its clauses, or, is destroyed by ambiguity, the term nature being absurdly employed in the same definition in two senses. Dr. Wardlaw has the advantage, we think, in this special discussion; and his own definition carefully states that the laws which he refers to as "temporarily suspended" are the "known laws,"—for he, too, must hold, that in the higher unity of the Divine plan of the world, miracles as well as the ordinary methods and operations of nature are embraced,—and he shows that much of this modern dispute is a logomachy, for there is no essential difference between the immediate intervention of a power that suspends, or contravenes, the known laws of nature, and the intervention of a power that puts into force at its bidding (and that is an essential element in any view of a miracle) natural causes that are unknown.—In another section, Dr. Wardlaw deals with Hume's argument; but of this we have space only to say, that he acutely criticises the writings of Drs. Campbell, Chalmers, and Vaughan, on this special point, and then with considerable effect, and with especial fitness to minds not far advanced in philosophical culture, demonstrates the unsoundness of Hume's argument, both in its general principle and in all its details.—There is a chapter on the views of

Miracles held by "German Rationalists—Strauss—and Spiritualists." With its antagonism to all these views we most heartily and entirely agree; but we must be allowed to say, as we do reluctantly and modestly, that it is written in a spirit that can never either disarm an opponent or strengthen the cause of truth,—and with a flippancy and superficiality at which we are equally surprised and disappointed. Such a chapter, as to topic, was most necessary; but such a chapter, as to execution, is a greater mischief than service, both to truth and to men who are seeking truth, in the present temper of the assailants of Christianity. Notwithstanding this defect, and the exceedingly insufficient treatment of some other parts of the subject, we cannot hesitate to say that it deserves a high place amongst the productions which the author has added to Theological literature.

The Analogy between the Miracles and Doctrines of Scripture. By the Rev. F. J. JAMESON, B.A., Fellow of Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge. Cambridge: Macmillan and Co.—This Essay obtained the Norrisian Prize in the University of Cambridge, for the year 1852. It seems to be the production of a young or but partially cultivated divine,—bearing no traces of mental power or of much reading—wanting wholly in mastery of the subject. It would be esteemed a poor production, as a college exercise, in any of the higher theological institutions amongst Dissenters.—The author's object is "to investigate the analogy between successive revelations and the contemporary miracles." The Old Testament miracles are treated in two brief chapters—headed "the Miracles connected with the Exodus," and "the Miracles of Elijah and Daniel:" and the limits to which the author has been confined have effectually prevented any satisfactory presentment of the subject. In treating of the "Christian Miracles" the author has succeeded better, following in the steps of commonly known writers, in showing that the character of Christianity is illustrated by them; but even here we miss everything like comprehensiveness of view and deep penetration of the moral significance of the miraculous works of our Lord and his apostles. An intelligent perusal of those sections alone of Neander's Life of Christ which relate to the miracles, would have greatly aided his own apprehension of his subject, and have saved, perhaps, his little work from the oblivion to which its incompleteness and shallowness, to say nothing of its tawdry fine writing in parts, inevitably doom it.

The Idol Demolished by its own Priest. An Answer to Cardinal Wiseman's Lectures on Transubstantiation. By J. SHERIDAN KNOWLES. Second Thousand. London: J. Blackwood, Paternoster-row.—This book has been already noticed by us; and we have only to note the appearance of a revised and improved edition—as well deserved by a work which is distinguished by genius, and so is a novelty in theological controversy. We are more than ever impressed by its keen analytical criticism and tremendous power of assault, as also by its unusually vigorous and eloquent writing.

Ruth: A Novel. By the Author of "Mary Barton." London: Chapman and Hall, Piccadilly.

CURRENT literature is the best answer to the charge of degeneracy. There is a purity of tone about it, which marks unmistakable progress. Our novelists have returned to subjects once dear to the drama and fiction of England—the follies and sins which are so often associated with the relation of the sexes. But how changed is their treatment! They are no longer subjects for the coarse jest, the half-amused pity, or the disguised palliation, which runs through English novels and comedies down to the reign of George the Second;—still less for the indiscriminating censure of some of a more recent period. The novelist now, as in the instance before us, makes no excuse for the sin—no appeal against the world's just condemnation, scarcely rebukes its frown or its sneer; he only asks so much pity as will allow full play for the unextinguished possibilities of redemption which lie in every human heart. He never conceals the greatness of the fault, or the bitterness of the penalty; but speaks tender, loving, and hopeful words, likely to soften the despairing self-reproach which

sometimes causes utter self-abandonment to evil, and to give strength to live and suffer and aspire.

Whether such subjects even when properly treated are lawful in fiction is a question rather for the moralist than the critic. It depends upon the previous question, whether the knowledge or the ignorance of evil, is more favourable to moral growth. The danger in the one case is that the mind will become familiarized with evil, that the shock of disgust will thereby be deadened, and the strength of the recoil weakened;—even that its attractions may lay hold of the imagination. But it is doubtful whether anything is ever to be gained from disguising the truth. Where one mind would gather from the truth its first evil thought, hundreds more probably would for the first time see in their natural hideousness, sins which had hitherto been viewed by them only from a distance, and the attractiveness of which had been mysteriously heightened by being viewed from afar and in secret; and there are many more who would, for the first time, take a pure mind's estimate of sin.—But there is another question involved:—whatever the individual gained, would not society be the loser? Society is its own physician; and if a fastidious delicacy prevents it from scrutinizing its own corruptions, what hope is there of their cure?—However the question may be settled, we are sure that the purest mind will be strengthened in its purity, by contact with the delicate womanly instincts, yet further refined by religion, of the author of "Mary Barton."

We will tell so much of the story as will enable the reader to understand our extract.—Ruth Hilton is early left an orphan, and is apprenticed to a dressmaker, who, being herself the victim of what Carlyle calls "the latest gospel yet preached—Free-trade, competition, and devil take the hindmost," victimises her "young ladies" in turn. At an assize-ball Ruth's beauty attracts the notice of Mr. Bellingham, a man of rank superior to her own,—and the incident by which the acquaintance is renewed and perpetuated is the only romantic one in the story, being the joint rescue of a child from drowning. Her lonely and friendless situation dispose her to cherish this intimacy, while her ardent, affectionate, trusting nature prevents her from foreseeing its consequences. The amount of Ruth's criminality may be inferred from the following extract:—

"Ruth and Mr. Bellingham plunged through the broken ground to regain the road near the wayside inn. Hand-in-hand, now pricked by the far-spreading gorse, now ankle-deep in sand; now pressing the soft thick heath which should make so brave an autumn-show; and now over wild thyme, and other fragrant herbs, they made their way with many a merry laugh. Once on the road, at the summit, Ruth stood silent in breathless delight at the view before her. The hill fell suddenly down into the plain, extending for a dozen miles or more. There was a clump of dark Scotch firs, close to them, which cut clear against the western sky, and threw back the nearest levels into the distance. The plain below them was richly wooded, and was tinted by the young tender hues of the earliest summer, for all the trees of the wood had donned their leaves except the cautious ash, which here and there gave a soft pleasant greyness to the landscape. The view was bounded by some rising ground in deep purple shadow against the sunset sky.

"When first they stopped, silent with sighing pleasure, the air seemed full of pleasant noises; distant church-bells made harmonious music with the little singing-birds near at hand; nor were the lowings of the cattle, nor the calls of the farm-servants discordant, for the voices seemed to be hushed with the brooding consciousness of Sabbath. They stood loitering before the house, quietly enjoying the view. The clock in the little inn struck eight, and it sounded clear and sharp in the stillness.

"Can it be so late?" asked Ruth.

"I should not have thought it possible," answered Mr. Bellingham. "But never mind, you will be at home long before nine. Stay! there is a shorter road, I know, through the fields; just wait a moment, while I go in and ask the exact way." He dropped Ruth's arm and went into the public-house.

"A gig had been slowly toiling up the sandy-hill behind, unperceived by the young couple, and now it reached the table-land, and was close upon them as they separated. Ruth turned round, when the sound of the horse's footsteps came distinctly as he reached the level. She faced Mrs. Mason!

"Mrs. Mason was careless about the circumstances of temptation into which the girls entrusted to her as apprentices were thrown, but severely intolerant if their conduct was in any degree influenced by the force of these temptations. She called this intolerance, 'keeping up the character of her establishment.' It would have been a better and more Christian thing if she had kept up the character of her girls by tender vigilance and maternal care. 'Come here directly, Miss Hilton,' she exclaimed, sharply. Then dropping her voice to low, bitter tones of concentrated wrath, she said to the trembling, guilty Ruth, 'Don't attempt to show your face at my house again after this conduct. I saw you and your spark too. I'll have no slur on the character of my apprentices. Don't say a word; I saw enough. I shall write and tell your guardian to-morrow.' The horse

started away, for he was impatient to be off, and Ruth was left standing there, stony, sick, and pale, as if the lightning had torn up the ground beneath her feet. She could not go on standing, she was so sick and faint; she staggered back to the broken sand-bank, and sank down, and covered her face with her hands. 'My dearest Ruth! are you ill? speak darling! my love, my love, do speak to me!' What tender words after such harsh ones! They loosened the fountain of Ruth's tears, and she cried bitterly. It seemed to the poor child as if Mrs. Mason's words were irrevocable, and that being so, she was shut out from every house. She saw how much she had done that was deserving of blame now, when it was too late to undo it. She knew with what severity and taunts Mrs. Mason had often treated her for involuntary failings, of which she had been quite unconscious, and now she had really done wrong, and shrank with terror from the consequences. Her eyes were so blinded by the fast-falling tears, she did not see (nor had she seen, would she have been able to interpret) the change in Mr. Bellingham's countenance. He was silent so long that even in her sorrow she began to wonder that he did not speak, and to wish to hear his soothing words once more. 'It is very unfortunate,' he began, at last; and then he stopped; then he began again. 'It is very unfortunate; for, you see, I didn't like to name it to you before, but I believe—I have business, in fact, which obliges me to go to town to-morrow—to London, I mean; and I don't know when I shall be able to return.' 'To London,' cried Ruth; 'are you going away? Oh, Mr. Bellingham!' She wept afresh, giving herself up to the desolate feeling of sorrow, which absorbed all the terror she had been experiencing at the idea of Mrs. Mason's anger. It seemed to her at this moment, as though she could have borne everything but his departure; but she did not speak again; and after two or three minutes had elapsed, he spoke—not in his natural careless voice, but in a sort of constrained, agitated tone. 'I can hardly bear the idea of leaving you, my own Ruth. In such distress, too; for where you can go, I do not know at all. From all you have told me of Mrs. Mason, I don't think she is likely to mitigate her severity in your case.' No answer, but tears quietly, incessantly flowing. Mrs. Mason's displeasure seemed a distant thing; his going away was the present distress. He went on; 'Ruth, would you go with me to London? My darling I cannot leave you here without a home; the thought of leaving you at all is pain enough, but in these circumstances—so friendless, so homeless—it is impossible. You must come with me, love, and trust to me.'—Still she did not speak. Remember how young, and innocent, and motherless she was! It seemed to her as if it would be happiness enough to be with him; and as for the future he would arrange and decide for that. The future lay wrapped in a golden mist, which she did not care to penetrate; but if he, her soul, was out of sight, and gone, the golden mist became dark, heavy, gloom, through which no hope could come. He took her hand. 'Will you not come with me? Do you not love me enough to trust me? Oh Ruth (reproachfully), can you not trust me?'—[more pleading which we cannot quote for want of space. At last] low and soft, with much hesitation, came the 'Yes'; the fatal word of which she so little imagined the fatal consequences. The thought of being with him was all and everything. 'How you tremble, my darling. You are cold, love! Come into the house, and I'll order tea directly, and be off.' She rose, and, leaning on his arm, went into the house.—Ruth became as hot as she had previously been cold, and went, and opened the window, and leant out into the still, sweet evening air. The bush of sweet-briar, underneath the window, scented the place, and the delicious fragrance reminded her of her old home. I think scents quicken and affect the memory more than either sights or sounds; for Ruth had instantly before her eyes the little garden beneath the window of her mother's room, with the old man leaning on his stick, watching her, just as he had done, not three hours before, on that very afternoon. 'Dear old Thomas! He and Mary would take me in, I think; they would love me all the more if I were cast off, and Mr. Bellingham would, perhaps, not be so very long away; and he would know where to find me if I stayed at Milham Grange. Oh, would it not be better to go to them? I wonder if he would be very sorry! I could not bear to make him sorry, so kind as he has been to me; but I do believe it would be better to go to them, and ask their advice, at any rate. He would follow me there; and I could talk over what I had better do, with the three best friends I have in the world—the only friends I have.'

"She put on her bonnet, and opened the parlour-door; but then she saw the square figure of the landlord standing at the open house-door, smoking his evening pipe, and looming large and distinct against the dark air and landscape beyond. Ruth remembered the cup of tea that she had drunk; it must be paid for, and she had no money with her. She feared that he would not let her quit the house without paying. She thought that she would leave a note for Mr. Bellingham, saying where she was gone, and how she had left the house in debt, for (like a child) all dilemmas appeared of equal magnitude to her; and the difficulty of passing the landlord while he stood there, and of giving him an explanation of the circumstances (as far as such explanation was due to him), appeared insuperable, and as awkward, and fraught with inconvenience, as far more serious situations. She kept peeping out of her room, after she had written her little pencil note, to see if the outer door was still obstructed. There he stood, motionless, enjoying his pipe, and looking out into the darkness which gathered thick with the coming night. The fumes of the tobacco were carried by the air into the house, and brought back Ruth's sick head-ache. Her energy left her; she became stupid and languid, and incapable of spirited exertion; she modified her plan of action, to the determination of asking Mr. Bellingham to take her to Milham Grange, to the care of her humble friends, instead of to London. And she thought, in her simplicity, that he would instantly consent when he had heard her reasons.—She started up. A carriage dashed up to the door. She hushed her beating heart, and tried to stop her throbbing head to listen. 'Oh, Sir! I want you to take me to Milham Grange,' said she, holding back. 'Old Thomas would give me a home.' 'Well, dearest, we'll talk of all that in the carriage; I am sure you'll listen to reason. Nay, if you will go to Milham you must go in the carriage,' said he hurriedly. She was little accustomed to oppose the wishes of any one—obedient and docile by nature, and unsuspicious and innocent of any harmful consequences. She entered the carriage, and drove towards London."

They go to Wales, and for a while life is a dream of happiness. But the moment of waking, and of disillusion comes; Ruth is deserted. She is obeying the promptings of agonised despair, and rushing to self-destruction, when her steps are crossed by her future saviour. This is Mr. Benson, a Dissenting minister, who has already guessed at Ruth's shame, and probably formed the desire to save her. He and his sister nurse Ruth through a long illness, and then take her to their own home. The personages of his quiet household are beautifully sketched. His sister is a sort of masculine edition of himself. Her sympathies are less quick and vivid, but are in closer contact with the will. The scrupulous conscientiousness which underlies his "habit of thinking too precisely on the event," in her takes the shape of prompt, decided carrying out of the instincts of conscience. The third person in this triad of good people, is the servant Sally, who, "being a parish clerk's daughter, can't abide them Dissenters," but who is nevertheless a model of self-denying faithfulness to her master. Here it is that Ruth falls in with means and opportunities of purification. When it is known that she will have a child, Miss Benson is filled partly with disgust, and partly with dread of the injury to Ruth's reputation and chances of earning her bread honestly, which the exposure will do. Her brother does not share in the first feeling; his deeper wisdom discerns that the prospect will reconcile Ruth to life, and supply the strongest motive for her future purity; but he shares the second so strongly, that he and his sister agree to practise a pious fraud, and introduce Ruth to their friends as a widowed Mrs. Denbigh. The plan succeeds so well, that she is received as governess into the house of Mr. Bradshaw—one of Mr. Benson's congregation—a very unlovely instance of hard, stiff, pitiless righteousness. Under Mr. Benson's gentle influence, Ruth's fine qualities of mind and heart gradually unfold themselves, and her past sin is no longer a part of her, except as the seed of future sorrow. She again meets Mr. Bellingham, and he offers to marry her; but she has risen so far above his level in goodness, that she wonders she ever could have loved him, and dreading his influence on her boy, resolutely refuses him. So far Ruth has escaped the penalty of transgression; but the fiery trial of open shame lay between her and complete redemption. Ruth triumphs over that too; in a season of mortal sickness her brave devotion changes reproach into blessing; and then at last she dies, having caught the sickness in nursing Mr. Bellingham. This is a very meagre outline of this most interesting and touchingly told tale; we recommend our readers to the book itself.

The part of the tale which is most open to objection is Mr. Benson's employment of falsehood. But even here we think the author has read truth and nature more profoundly than her critics. If the sanctity of the end—nothing less than Ruth's redemption—the simplicity of the expedient—and its harmlessness in respect of its consequences, be taken into consideration, it seems quite possible to a man of Mr. Benson's otherwise transparent sincerity. And the possibility of the thing is alone in question. For no false moral is drawn from it; on the contrary, Mr. Benson is made to suffer as the penalty of falsehood, the "loss of his clear instincts of conscience." To speak the truth, Mr. Benson was otherwise so perfect, that this error only served in our view to increase the lifelikeness of his character.—Otherwise the moral of the book is excellent. The sight of a woman, whose place on "the white heights of her womanhood," gives to her, if to any one, the right of scorn, sitting with such tender pity beside the sinner, and pointing society to the gentle ministries of hope and love and trust which alone can redeem, is a rare and beautiful one. The publication of "Mary Barton," did more to throw light on the condition of factory operatives, and to stimulate public interest in their welfare, than any other circumstance;—and we feel that we are expressing a wish for the moral elevation of society, and for a much needed change in society's treatment of a certain class of sins, in wishing that this book may be as widely read as its predecessor.—We have no space to notice its many minor graces—the author's deep insight into human character, touches of quiet humour, the naturalness of the dialogue, and vividness of description.

Notes and Narratives of a Six Years' Mission, principally among the Dens of London. By R. W. VANDERKISTE, late London City Missionary. Second Edition. London: Nisbet and Co., Berners-street.

THIS is a book which we would by no means neglect to introduce to our readers, with an urgent recommendation that they obtain it, and make themselves thoroughly acquainted with its contents. To many it is perhaps already known in the first edition: but we have had no earlier opportunity of noticing the work, as no copy of that first edition reached our hands.—Mr. Vanderkiste was engaged for six years as a missionary in that part of Clerkenwell known to the City Mission as the "Cow Cross District." This is well known to be one of the most densely populated, dirty, immoral, and criminal localities in the whole metropolis; and must present to the City Missionary the most distressing scenes, and bring him into the most difficult labours, that can belong to any effort at the moral and spiritual improvement of men. Mr. Vanderkiste's personal narrative is one which is likely to rebuke the indolent apathy, and to wake the conscience and energy of the Christian dwellers around that degraded neighbourhood. A great deal of earnestness and courage must be produced in any Christian worker who traces the unhesitating steps of this devoted missionary, amidst pollution, crime and suffering of every conceivable form. Another result of the perusal of this thrilling narrative will be, the creation of a considerable amount of new interest in the operations of the "London City Mission;" and we hope that interest will take a practical form, and furnish some aids to the realization of a long desired and most necessary increase in the numbers of its agents,—now scarcely equal to one half of the claims of the destitute parts of our great city.

A wholly independent value which Mr. Vanderkiste's work possesses is, its minute and carefully collected information respecting the condition of "the dangerous classes" in the worst "dens of London." Much has lately been published on this subject—and much remains to be told. But of all the sources of information yet opened to us, we are disposed to estimate Mr. Vanderkiste's book most highly; for both the internal evidence of truthfulness and literalness, and the guarantee of the confidence and approval of the society he has served, alike give to his narrative weight and authority. Some persons may be inclined to cavil at defects in taste and literary execution; but the book is above all that, as an honest, earnest, and reliable statement upon one of the most deeply significant and painfully interesting subjects that the philanthropist, or reformer of existing social evils, can occupy himself upon.—We regret that we cannot find room for adequate quotation, and therefore, refraining from imperfect and unsatisfactory abbreviation, simply assure the reader that it is really his duty, and will surely prove his benefit, to read the book.

Facts for Baptist Churches. Collected, arranged, and reviewed, by A. T. FOSS, of New Hampshire, and E. MATTHEWS, of Wisconsin. Utica: published by the American Baptist Free Mission Society.

THIS book is a manual of opinions uttered or action taken by the American Baptist churches on the question of slavery. That the Baptist churches are to some extent implicated in the guilt of slave-holding and slavery-countenancing, there can be little doubt after reading through the voluminous evidence contained in this small volume. As it is not published in England, we need not offer any critical remarks on its character and contents: to one of the editors, who is in England, we would say, that any book so compiled and published here would fall still-born from the press. Here is a mass of valuable documentary matter rendered not only useless, but positively repulsive, by the uncouth methods in which it is set up in bad type, and strung together without any connecting links of observation or explanation. Nothing but our attachment to the anti-slavery cause enabled us to wade through this wilderness of documents; but that such a compilation can ever serve the slave is a dream. It is rather the history of Elder A. and Elder B. hammering their brains over their own opinions, than a warm-hearted, earnest, human battle for the slave.

An Idea of a Christian. By S. W. PARTRIDGE, Author of "Voices from the Garden," &c. London: Partridge and Oakey, Paternoster-row.

THIS is a composition on the model of Mr. Tupper's *Proverbial Philosophy*. If the model be worthy of imitation the highest praise might be accorded to Mr. Partridge; who has certainly managed his lines as successfully as Mr. Tupper himself, and is no way inferior to him in the quality of his thoughts. But we do not like the manner of the *Proverbial Philosophy*; and we should have liked the *Idea of a Christian* better, if it had not been thereto conformed.

There are beautiful and noble thoughts in this little book—and the expression is often singularly happy. The ideal of the Christian man presented by it, is one which must kindle the reverence and aspiration of the Christian reader; deepening his feeling that his is "a holy and heavenly calling," and leading him to contemplate more studiously the Great Model, by the imitation of which he may attain "a perfected manhood." We extract a few lines from its opening—which can scarcely fail to interest the reader in the work itself.

"He loveth truth, therefore he liveth it; and because he liveth it, he understandeth it:

For him it hath the fewer difficulties,—a seeker for truth rather than a searcher for error.

He hath stedfastly set the face of his heart God-ward, And hath not slammed the door of conscience against his convictions;

Vice hath not made unbelief a necessity, nor the love of evil rendered truth incomprehensible:

Therefore love is light within him, right feeling hath ripened into true thought, And from his Bible and his intellect he striketh out cheering sparks of light continually.

Grave and earnest is he, for when was trifle useful or great?

Therefore is he intent on being, rather than on knowing, getting, or doing.

To him every meal is a sacrament, any day a solemn Sabbath;

Yet his is no cloistered piety, he is neither sour nor ascetic;

He is no austere anchorite, and fasteth from little except sin:

For his seriousness is without gloom, and his religiousness graceful and happy.

If his virtue is awful as an angel's, it is unpretending as a child's;

Any season is his glad some Easter,—he weareth always the surplice of song."

The Union Harmonist. A Selection of Sacred Music, consisting of Original and Standard Pieces, Anthems, &c. Arranged by THOMAS CLARK, of Canterbury. London: Sunday-school Union, Paternoster-row.

EVERYBODY knows the "Union Harmonist;" so we are spared the necessity of saying more than that here is a cheap and elegantly printed vocal score. We have no doubt it will be largely purchased, and it deserves it on the whole, for it has many first-rate pieces;—although we hope popular taste will soon outgrow some of the wretched, clap-trap stuff it contains—most unmusical as it is.

Literary Miscellany.

SHAKSPERE THE PAN-TEUTONIC POET.—Since the Greek, the Teuton was the first man who came upon the world so situated that he could take absolutely his own way in thinking of it. As unlike the Greek as the clear skies and vineyards of the warmer are unlike the sea-mists and forests of the colder latitudes, this Adam of the North gazed on life and nature, in the full faith of his rich and complex instincts, unawed by Homer, and untaught by Aristotle. Out of the activity of this new power applied to the same everlasting materials has sprung the Literature of the Teutonic nations, of which Shakspeare is the acknowledged prince. Slowly evolved by its own efforts, and even largely affected by the influence of the classic upon it during its evolution, this literature has still maintained its indigenous character, and has exhibited that character most of all in its specimens of poetic art. And in what does this character consist? It consists in more of melancholy, more of humour, more of mysticism, more of reverent forthgoing upon the minutiae and smaller pulsations as well as upon the massive objects and larger processes of nature and life; and, above all, if indeed this does not include all, in more of the reflective, inquisitive, and discursive spirit at all times and occasions—more of the tendency to pour out, in the act of imagining a thing, all the purely intellectual secretion of the moment, so as, by this very suffusion of self upon the outward, to complicate the relation between nature and man. This is that very spirit of *recherche* to which Guizot objects in Shakspeare. Shakspeare could not reach forth his hand to touch a mental object before him but the whole intervening space of atmosphere fell down in flakes of thought. He reached the object, nevertheless; and the imaginative act was none the less real, none the less natural and artist-like, for the rich intellectual precipitation which accompanied it. It was no tinge of barbarism, therefore, in Shakspeare that led him to that confusion of the comic and tragic, and that excess and waste of intellectualism, for which he has been called in question. It was but his greatness as a practitioner in the Teutonic form of art—a form different from the older form, but as legitimate. Nay, and that this Teutonic form of art is now to be regarded as the superior, ought, we think, to be clear from the fact, that it is the later; from the fact, that it appreciates and recognises, and can even practise, the other, while the other objects to and cannot practise it; from the fact, that it has already so far superseded the other by its greater accordance with the spirit and circumstances of modern humanity; and from the fact, that the race to whom it is native, being masters of the greatest portion of the earth physically, would have the right of appointing, even if they could not supply, the earth's intellectual king.—*North British Review.*

WENHAM LAKE ICE.—If, in the mid-summer, when everything was still with heat, and the cattle and the sheep crowded under the great trees for shade, and the house-dog lay panting, with his tongue hanging from his mouth, a little child were to come to us and beg for a cup of water, what would it think if we were to tell it this tale?—A very long way off, in the New World, there is a great cup, hundreds of feet deep, made in the mountains. This cup is always full of crystal water, which in the winter season gets so cold that great ships come and carry it all over the world, so that every person, when he is heated as you are, can, if he likes, have a draught of its delicious icy contents. It all probability the child would think we were telling it some tale of Fairyland, and would not dream that we were speaking of an every-day working fact. Yet such is the case: the crystal cup is the Wenham Lake, held in a hollow of the moun-

tains in New Hampshire, Massachusetts. This lake, which is of small extent, having only an area of 500 acres, is supplied by pure springs which issue from its rocky bottom; its waters are so pure that analysis cannot detect any foreign elements held either in suspension or in combination. This condition of purity is not alone, however, the cause of the celebrity which the ice formed from it of late years attained throughout the world, and especially in England; there are many such lakes in America capable of producing equally good ice, and which are indeed used as the *ice farms*, if we may so term them, for home consumption; the real reason of the celebrity of the ice produced from the Wenham Lake lies in the fact of its being near the seaboard, which enables the company to which it belongs to ship it easily to all parts of the world. This lake is only 18 miles north-east of Boston, and by means of the Eastern Railway, which receives a branch line from the lake itself, is within an hour's run of the wharf at that city; so that, for all practical purposes, the ice might be said to be formed at the ship's side. These unusual facilities have enabled the company to withstand competition, otherwise the market of England would soon have become keenly contested by the Yankee ice speculators, for this article is extensively used in America, and large sheets of water are utilized as much as mines, and here, when nature is everywhere else at rest, the ice farmer watches with anxiety the product of his watery acres, ripening through the absence of the sun. —*Fraser's Magazine*.

WILL THE UNITED STATES FEDERAL GOVERNMENT SANCTION POLYGAMY?—The condition of woman, of course, is degraded, and must become more and more so continually; the effect of polygamy must, ere long, become apparent in the manners of men at Deseret. Says Mr. Stansbury, in his highly interesting work (No. 12): "I heard it proclaimed from the stand (pulpit) by the president himself, that he had the right to take a thousand wives if he thought proper, and he defied any one to prove from the Bible that he had not. At the same time, I have never known any member of the community allow that he himself had more than one, although that such was the fact was as well known as any fact could be." But he confesses that the practical operation of the scheme was quite different from what he had anticipated. "Peace, harmony, and cheerfulness, seemed to prevail, where my preconceived notions led me to look for nothing but the exhibition of petty jealousies, envy, bickerings, and strife." The question has often been asked, "Will the Federal Government allow an individual state to tolerate and legalize polygamy?" This question will hardly present a new issue in the United States; for in half of the Union not only is polygamy a fixed fact in the institutions of the country, but the raising of women for sale is a thriving branch of business. We think the General Government will settle certain questions of morals which lie nearer the Capitol, before the constitutional arm is prolonged so far as to reach the Great Salt Lake city, and disturb the "holy family" of Brigham Young and his "omnibus full of wives." However, America, probably, is the only country of Christendom where Mormonism could get fairly on its legs, and essay a walk. —*Westminster Review*—"The Mormons."

ANTICIPATED CONFLAGRATION OF ROME.—Dr. Cumming, in his "Apocalyptic Sketches," and many other authors, have asserted, as their interpretation of some parts of the Apocalypse, that Rome will be destroyed by fire from heaven, or swallowed up by earthquakes, or overwhelmed with destruction by volcanoes, as the visible punishment of the Almighty for its popery and its crimes. I am unwilling to deduce any argument of this kind from the prophecies which are unfulfilled; but I beheld everywhere—in Rome, near Rome, and through the whole country of Italy from Rome to Naples—the most astounding proofs, not merely of the possibility, but of the exceeding probability, that the whole region of central Italy will one day suffer under such a catastrophe. The soil of Rome is tufa, of a volcanic origin; the smell of the sulphur, which we found to be most disagreeable, must be the result of volcanic subterranean action still going on. At Naples, the boiling sulphur is seen bubbling near the surface of the earth. When I drew a stick along upon the ground, the sulphureous smoke followed the indentation; and it would never surprise me to hear of the utter destruction of the entire peninsula of Italy. —*Townsend's Journal of a Tour*.

A BANQUET AMONGST THE MUMMIES OF THEBES.—Nothing can be more certain than that the Egyptians were in the habit of making themselves merry in tombs. Even at their most gorgeous feasts they introduced, and passed from guest to guest, the figure of a mummy, and converted it into a motive for feeding luxuriously and drinking deep. "Enjoy yourselves while you may," was the injunction of the mimic corpse, "for to-morrow you may be like me." Without having the slightest idea of imitating these philosophical gentlemen, we resolved to enjoy a grand dinner in the tombs of the kings; and, to render the entertainment more complete, our host invited a company of dancing girls to amuse us by their performances. The sepulchre consisted of a suite of apartments, several of them lofty, with many rows of immense pillars, which supported the weight of the mountain. When lighted up at night with lamps and wax tapers, these halls of death assumed a splendid and mysterious appearance, their dimensions being so great as to leave some portion of them always enveloped in shadow. The table was laid out between the columns with strings of small lamps suspended in festoons overhead. The dishes were numerous, the covers of silver, the decanters of cut crystal, and all other appurtenances, such as the old subjects of Rameses might have envied. What the delicacies consisted of, Heaven knows. Disguised by the cookery of

the East, I may, for aught I can tell, have that night eaten a crocodile. It is certain the wood of coffins was burnt in the kitchen to boil our vegetables, among which were large cauliflowers, the most delicious I ever tasted. Wines of France, Italy, and Spain, sparkled on the board; and the guests, full of health and animal spirits, forgot they were carousing in a sepulchre, and laughed, and joked, and sang joyous songs, as if Egypt had been restored to political and social vitality, and we had met to celebrate the happy event. Here and there in the back-ground were large painted coffins, in which several Egyptian ladies awaited the revolution of the Great Year. Had it occurred that night, how, on lifting up their embowered wrappers and painted coffin-lids, would they have been startled to behold a number of barbarians from the North drinking champagne at their beds' feet! —*St. John's Isis; an Egyptian Pilgrimage*.

Facts and Facetia.

The following countries use postage stamps for the pre-payment of letters; viz., England, France, America, Portugal, Rome, Wurtemberg, Canada, and New South Wales.

The last Boston notion is an ingenious almanac, stamped on a coin about the size of a dollar, quite convenient for the purse or the pocket.

Among the passengers whose arrival at Melbourne is noticed in recent Australian papers, is Mr. William Howitt, the author.

The Darya-i-Noor diamond, said to be a far purer gem than the celebrated Koh-i-Noor, was sold at Calcutta on the 29th of November for £5,900.

The *Sydney Morning Herald* contains the prospectus of a "Great Nuggett Vein Gold Mining Company of Australia." The first person on the list of the "provisional" committee is named "Want!"

A work on national education, by Sir J. Kay Shuttleworth, Bart., is promised, under the title of "Public Education, as affected by the Minutes of the Committee of the Privy Council from 1846 to 1852, with Suggestions as to Future Policy."

It is a remarkable circumstance, that an unprecedented quantity of moisture has fallen this season all over this country—Ireland, France, Switzerland, Germany, and other parts of Europe. In America it has been little better: in Africa and India, also, an unusual amount of rain has prevailed. Much damage must have been done to the winter cereal crops in this country and Europe generally.

A PRECISE ANSWER.—A young man pertly said to an aged gentleman, "Pray, Sir, is your son going to be married?" "It is a possible case." "And pray who is it he intends to marry?" "Should he marry, she is a descendant of a man who never had a mother, and whose wife was never born."

MAHOMMEDAN OBJECTION TO CHRISTIANITY.—Our Church Missionary Society has had a station in Cairo for several years, but they have never yet made a single convert from the Mahomedan faith. The reply of an enlightened Mahomedan to a missionary is characteristic of the race of Moslems,—"Your religion," said he, "gives me three Gods and one wife; mine gives me three wives and one God: I prefer my own." —*Andrew's Four Months' Tour in the East*.

NOVEL POSITION FOR A BISHOP.—The following is an extract from a letter from Mount Alexander diggings:—"Here are ministers of almost every denomination; and till lately all the services had to be conducted in the open air. Three weeks since, the Wesleyans (who are never behind in those things) opened a chapel, the first which had been opened on these diggings; and I believe a chapel of the Church of England has been built near the Commissioner's camp. I was much pleased, the first Sunday I was here, to see his lordship, the Bishop of Melbourne, stand on the stump of a tree, and proclaim to the surrounding multitude the blessings of the gospel; he preached to us an excellent sermon extempore, from St. Matthew xiii. 44. He was not dressed in canonicals, and had you seen him, you would not have known him from a Ranter preacher."

CURRAN AND CHANCELLOR CLARE.—Lord Chancellor Clare, on one occasion, while Curran was addressing him in a most important case, occupied himself with a favourite spaniel or Newfoundland dog seated by him; and all the world will remember the rebuke administered to him by that rarely-gifted man. Curran having ceased speaking, through indignation, or malice prepense, Lord Clare raised his head, and asked, "Why don't you proceed, Mr. Curran?" "I thought your lordships were in consultation," replied Curran. —*Reminiscences of an Emigrant Milesian*.

CURIOSITIES OF ADVERTISING.—At the top of the second column of the front page of Wednesday's *Times*, the following wants and queries appeared in the order which we retain:—

ALPHA.—You told me to send for you when I wanted to see you. Pray COME NOW.

C. H. S.—You had better COME HOME, and all will be forgiven from your Father.

WHERE? Has my Mission been fulfilled, or does vice Prevail? That is the question.—E. J. W.

The Rev. J. B. S. earnestly requests Mr. C. R. to RETURN HOME at once, or else to write to him, as his absence only makes the distress of his family more keen.

SILENCE, WHERE! Why? "Silence in the Metropolis." Silence on the railway is good, but "Silence in the Metropolis," remember, is excessively better.

OCCUPATIONS OF THE ROYAL CHILDREN.—The following details of the manner in which the day is filled up by the children of Queen Victoria are given by the *Field*, a new sporting paper, "on reliable authority."—They rise early, breakfast at eight, and dine at two. Their various occupations are allotted out with almost military exactness. One hour finds them engaged in the study of the ancient, another of the modern, authors—their acquaintanceship with languages being first founded on a thorough knowledge of their grammatical construction, and afterwards familiarized and perfected by conversation. Next they are trained in those military exercises which give dignity and bearing. Another

hour is agreeably filled up with the lighter accomplishments of music and dancing. Again the little party assemble in the riding-school, where they may be seen deeply interested in the various evolutions of the *manège*. Thence—while drawing and the further exercise of music and the lighter accomplishments call off the attention of their sisters—the young princes proceed to busily engage themselves in a carpenter's shop, fitted up expressly for them, with tools essential to a perfect knowledge of the craft. They thus early become, not only theoretically, but practically acquainted with the useful arts of life. A small laboratory is occasionally brought into requisition, at the instance of their father. This done, the young carpenters and students throw down their saws and axes, unbuckle their philosophy, and shoulder their miniature percussion guns—which they handle with the dexterity of practical sportsmen—for a shooting stroll through the Royal gardens. The evening meal, the preparation for the morning's lessons, and brief religious instruction, close the day.

ADDRESS OF AN INDIAN LETTER.—The post-office authorities of India have much to contend with in the diversity of languages and of written characters in use, together with the difficulty of finding persons to decipher them, and the strange custom of covering the outside of the letter with titles of courtesy, prayers to the Deity, and many other matters. In connexion with the first point, it may be stated that *eighteen* of the native tongues are in use, and to these must be added, of course, all the European languages. One example of the addresses is as follows:—"If the Almighty pleases—Let this envelope, having arrived at the city of Calcutta, in the neighbourhood of Colootolah, at the counting-house of Sirajooddeen and Ilahdad, merchants, be offered to and read by the happy light of my eyes, of virtuous manners, and beloved of the heart, Moean Shaikh Inayut Ally, may his life be long. Written on the tenth of the blessed Rumzan, Saturday, in the year 1266 of the Hegira of our Prophet, and despatched as bearing.—Having without loss of time paid the postage and received the letter, you will read it, and having abstained from food or drink, considering it forbidden to you, you will convey yourself to Jounpoor, and you will know this to be a strict injunction.—Despatched from Jounpoor, neighbourhood of the Old Bazaar. The blessing note of Shaikh Iladoolah, pleader of the Moonsiff's Court of the city of Jounpoor."

WEDDINGS AMONG THE GOLD DIGGERS.—Pastry-cooks (an emigrant writes home to his mother) are making small fortunes in Melbourne from mere wedding-cakes, one about 6 or 8 inches diameter costing £4 or £5. If it is £4, the digger throws down a £5 note, and takes a handful of gingerbread-nuts as change. There are marriage parties driving about every day. I was at the botanical gardens last Sunday, and there were diggers' wives promenading most splendidly dressed in silks, satins, velvets, feathers, and jewellery, who had been servants in situations a week before. Gold diggers think nothing frequently of giving £50 or £60 for a couple of two-horse flies to drive a wedding party about the town for two or three hours. There are one or two of these weddings here nearly every day. The party drive up one street and down another half the day, showing themselves off, and getting gradually drunk as the day advances. You would stare in London to see such a wedding; the whole party, excepting, perhaps, the bride and bridesmaids, smoking; and generally one, the drunkest of the party, leaning half over the back of the fly, black bottle in hand, inviting the public in general to have a "nobbler." One of these weddings frequently costs the "happy bridegroom" £800 or £400.

THE "NATIONAL DEFENCES" QUESTION.—The *Times* of Wednesday gives a formidable list of ships-of-war now building in France, to which the *Liverpool Times* of Thursday thus replies:—"Many have been on the stocks for ten or twenty years, and it will be long before others of them can be launched. The names of these ships show when they were begun. The 'Louis Quatorze,' 'St. Louis,' 'Dugay Trouin,' 'Fleurus,' 'Navarin,' 'Fontenoy,' 'Duquesne,' 'Joinville,' and 'Jean Bart,' all belong to the times of the Bourbon monarchies, either of the older or the younger branch. The others, bearing the names of 'Austerlitz,' 'Eylau,' 'Ulm,' 'Wagram,' 'Castiglione,' 'Massena,' and 'Tilsit,' are partly of the monarchy, partly of the republic. But the most material point is this—that we have not only a much larger fleet than that of the French afloat, but also a larger one building. This will be seen from the following comparative table:—

AFLOAT.	
French.	English.
Napoleon	Duke of Wellington
Austerlitz	Agamemnon
Jean Bart	Sanspareil
Charlemagne	
Joinville	
BUILDING OR CONVERTING.	
French.	English.
Louis XIV.	Marlborough
Annibal	Royal Albert
Dugay Trouin ..	Prince of Wales
Eylau	Royal Frederick
Fleurus	Victoria
Navarin	Royal George
Turenne	St. Jean d'Acres
Ulm	James Watt
Wagram	Princess Royal
St. Louis	Annibal
Alexandre	Cesar
Castiglione	Algiers
Donawerth	Exmouth
Fontenoy	Nile
Massena	Majestic
Tilsit	Orion
Duquesne	Cressy
	Brunswick
	Hood

Many of the English list are far advanced, and are rapidly progressing under the hands of the dockyard; whilst several pairs of engines have been appropriated for them, and others are in course of being manufactured. We have also the following screw ships afloat, and in commission:—

Blenheim	Arrogant
Hogue	Amphion
Ajax	Dauntless
Edinburgh	Highflyer
Imperieuse	

With the Tribune, 30, just launched."

BIRTHS.

January 15, at 8, Paradise-place, Hackney, the wife of the Rev. J. GILL, of a son.
January 23, at Rochdale, the wife of the Rev. E. C. LEWIS, minister of the Countess of Huntingdon's Chapel, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

January 11, at the Congregational Church, Broad-street, Reading, by the Rev. William Legg, A.M. JOHN CHARLES GUNST, Esq., of Springfield-house, Bourton-on-the-Water, Gloucestershire, author of "The Geographical and Historical Dictionary of Palestine," to JANE, fourth daughter of Mr. W. BROMLEY, of Three-mile Cross, in the parish of Shinfield.
January 15, at the Independent Chapel, King-street, Portsea, by the Rev. T. Cousins, Mr. BENJAMIN BARBER, R.N., of Portsea, to Miss SARAH BETTS, of the same place.
January 18, at Hanover Chapel, Tonbridge Wells, by the Rev. Samuel Collins, of Grundisberg, Suffolk, the Rev. JOHN AUSTIN to Miss HELEN SNELLING, both of Tonbridge Wells.
January 19, at the Independent Chapel, Lutterworth, by the Rev. W. R. Lewis, the Rev. H. CAMMIDGE, of Dunmore, Essex, to MARY ANN, only daughter of Mr. W. BROWN, carpenter and wheelwright, of Scaldwell, Northamptonshire.
January 19, at the Independent Chapel, Shepton Mallet, by the Rev. John Young, Mr. JOHN EACOTT, of Trowbridge, Wilts, to Miss ELIZA JACKSON, of Shepton Mallet.
January 19, at York-street Chapel, Walworth, by Mr. Howieson minister of Lion-street, Mr. THOMAS MAY, of Paul's Cray, Kent, to REBECCA, youngest daughter of Mr. CALEN HOGGS, of Walworth.
January 20, at Salem Chapel, Wellingborough, by the Rev. T. Thomas, the Rev. M. BLAKELEY, Baptist minister, to Miss JANE BIRD, of Wellingborough.
January 22, at the Congregational Church, Kentish Town, by the Rev. William Forster, PETER WILLIAM CLAYDEN to JANE FOWLE.

DEATHS.

September 25, 1852, at Paramatta, New South Wales, the Rev. W. H. CAREY, grandson of the late Dr. Carey, aged 2.
December 17, in Cambridge-terrace, aged 90, MARY, relict of the late Captain ACKLOM, R.N.
January 13, at her residence, Stratford-green, Essex, aged 72, Mrs. ELIZABETH WILKINSON, relict of the late Abraham Wilkinson, Esq., M.D., of White Webbs, Enfield.
January 15, in her 83rd year, Mrs. PROTHROE, wife of Edward Protheroe, Esq., of Eccleston-square, and mother of the late Member for Halifax.
January 16, at the house of her son-in-law, Mr. Malony, of No. 22, Bessborough-street, in her 92nd year, MARGARET, widow of the late Mr. COLSTON, of Westminster.
January 17, aged 16 years, CHARLES ARTHUR, second son of J. CHEETHAM, Esq., M.P., Eastwood, Staleybridge.
January 18, at Kensington, CATHERINE, youngest daughter of the Rev. J. STODOLSKY.
January 18, at Whitchurch, Hants, aged 49, MARY ROGERS, wife of Mr. H. ROGERS.
January 19, suddenly, after attending a rehearsal at Exeter Hall, in his 66th year, Mr. HARPER, the celebrated performer on the trumpet.
January 19, at Greenwich, aged 84, Mrs. KATHARINE OGILVIE.
January 19, in his 21st year, after a very short illness, JOHN, only son of Mr. GRAY, bookseller, Croydon, Surrey.
January 19, at Reading, in the 93rd year of her age, Mrs. ISABELLA BELSON.
January 20, at Mossley Hill, near Liverpool, in the 77th year of his age, CHARLES LAWRENCE, Esq., deputy-lieutenant and magistrate of the county of Lancaster.
January 20, at his residence, 47, Finsbury-square, in the 49th year of his age, JONATHAN PEREIRA, M.D., F.R.S., &c.
January 20, at Hastings, aged 25, MARY, eldest daughter of E. THOMPSON, Esq., of Barnsbury-terrace, Islington.
January 22, in the 90th year of his age, BENJAMIN WHITELOCK, Esq., of Point House, Putney.
January 22, at his residence, Portman-square, Earl BEAUCHAMP. He is succeeded in his title and estates by General Lygon, who has represented East Worcestershire in Parliament for many years.
January 24, at his seat, Eywood, near Kingston, Herefordshire, the Earl of OXFORD and MORTIMER. The deceased nobleman leaves no issue; his title, therefore, becomes extinct.
January 25, at Oakham, in the 63rd year of his age, the Rev. JOSEPH ASHFORD, Baptist minister, late of Harpole, Northamptonshire.
January 25, at Islington, Mrs. P. TULLETT, relict of the late Mr. H. W. TALLETT.

COLLIERY ACCIDENTS.—The explosion in Earl Fitzwilliams' colliery at Elsecar, which occurred on the 22nd ult., and resulted in the death of ten miners, has been followed by another coalpit accident. On Friday, at the New Cottam coalpit, seven miles south of Sheffield, a party of seven miners had not descended more than fifteen or twenty feet, when the corf in which they were standing became detached from the wire rope, and all seven fell headlong to the bottom. One loud cry of horror ascended, and seven human beings had perished by a fearful death. The cause of the disaster was the snapping of an iron ring; the ring was a new one, having been used for the first time the day previously. Either the material or the workmanship, or both, must have been strangely defective, as the stress that broke it was not unusually great.—At the Shortwood Colliery, Mangotsfield, near Bristol, on Friday, four men and boys were descending the shaft by means of a cart of wood worked by a drawing engine, when the engine, by some means, either the breaking of some teeth in the cogwheel, an insufficient supply of steam, or some other cause, suddenly lost its control of the cart, which immediately ran down at a tremendous rate to the bottom of the shaft—a depth, in all, of some 230 or 240 yards. It was long before the poor fellows could be got at. They were all alive, but dreadfully injured. One is since dead, and another lies in a dangerous state. An inquest has been adjourned.

PRESENTATION TO MR. R. N. PHILIPPS.—On Monday evening, last week, a very numerous meeting was held in the Lyceum, Stafford, when a handsome silver salver, which had been subscribed for by many of the electors and other inhabitants of the borough, was presented to R. N. Philipps, Esq., of the Northern Circuit. George Sidney, Esq., of Shushians Manor, presided, and the meeting was addressed by George Hadfield, Esq., M.P., for Sheffield, George Thompson, Esq., Tindal Atkinson, Esq., and other gentlemen. The salver bears the following inscription:—"Presented to R. N. Philipps, Esq., LL.B., by the Reformers of Stafford as a testimonial of their warm approbation of the zeal and ability with which he advocated the great principles of progress, free-trade, reform, and retrenchment, and as a mark of esteem for his private worth and courtesy of demeanour whilst a candidate for the representation in Parliament of the ancient borough of Stafford at the General Election, A.D. 1852."

Money Market and Commercial Intelligence.

CITY, TUESDAY EVENING.

The expectation of another rise in the rate of discount at the Bank has been realized. On Thursday last the minimum rate was fixed at 3 per cent. The step has given satisfaction rather than otherwise. It is now pretty generally known that immediately preceding the first advance in discounts, the directors of the Bank of England were themselves unprepared for the drain of bullion and the demand for accommodation that set in, and acted as much from the necessity of the moment as from any preconceived or definite view of the future.

The rise in discount is, however, expected to be only temporary. Unless there are extraordinary demands from France, it is expected that the specie from Australia—two millions of which are advised as shipped—will cause an early improvement in the Bank returns. The best paper is negotiable at 2½. Messrs. Sanderson, Sandeman, and Co., as well as Messrs. Overend, Gurney, and Co., have declined for the present to make any further increase in the allowance for money at call, under the impression that the additional rise in the rate of discount will be only temporary.

The Funds have been subjected to considerable fluctuation, and there has been an unusually large business transacted. Money stock has been brought to market on account of the bankers and others, who find readier employment for the surpluses. The value of Bank Stock has risen 1 to 2 per cent. Exchequer Bills have sunk about 5s. The purchases for the Sinking Funds have been made in Three per Cent. Stock to about the usual amount.

PROGRESS OF THE STOCKS:—

	Wed.	Thurs.	Friday.	Sat.	Monday.	Tues.
3 per Ct. Cons.	99½	99½	99½	99½	99½	99½
Cons. for Acct.	99½	99½	99½	99½	99½	99½
3 per Cent. Red.	100	101	100	99½	100	100½
New 3½ per Ct.						
Annuities ..	103½	103½	103½	103½	103½	103½
India Stock ..	271 70	271 70	273	Shut.	—	74
Bank Stock ..	224½	226 5	225 6½	226 7	226 7½	225½
Exchq. Bills ..	62 pm.	60 pm.	58 pm.	61 pm.	68 pm.	4 pm.
India Bonds ..					71 pm.	77 pm.
Long Annuity ..	67-16	—	67-16	—	67-16	6½

The change in the weather has produced a favourable effect.

The Bank of England weekly return of liabilities and assets is to the 15th inst. The repayment of loans obtained on stock during the "shutting" had occasioned a reduction of "other securities," for it is to be assumed that discounts increased, an evidence of the more active demand for money being afforded by the curtailment of private balances. The notes and specie were both affected by the dividends. In the issue department the notes were diminished £504,601, and the amount unemployed in the Bank "till" being smaller by £805,295, the active circulation payable on demand was increased £300,685, or to £23,661,370. The bullion in both departments made up a total of £19,148,507, a reduction of £617,114.

During the past week the total imports of bullion have been £710,000; the exports £780,000.

There has been a chequered market for speculative Foreign securities, and business on the whole has not been in favour of a rise. The sales that have been made are supposed to have emanated from the continent, the French and other holders finding our exchange the most convenient for obtaining quick returns, now they are pressed for money. Spanish Stock has declined. Portuguese remains in a dull state, Mexican Stocks had also fallen. Dutch Bonds have been down ½ to 1 per cent. and Russian also are cheaper. This is from sympathy with the English market. The Turkish Loan has been reduced to ½ discount, the accounts from Montenegro as well as from Constantinople being unfavourable.

The fluctuations in the Paris money market have continued during the past week. The rumours of the speculations in which Ministers of the Emperor had engaged were confirmed by the posting of "Maret de Bassano" (Grand Chamberlain to the Emperor), as a defaulter; and it is stated that out of fourteen heavy failures more than two were Imperial officials. The Duke de Bassano was the manager of an Algerian Mining Company, which was never likely to be remunerative to the shareholders. On Wednesday, a "run" was made on the Bourse. Every holder of stock seemed anxious to realize; and although it had been announced that there would be no Imperial interference with investments, the announcement met with little credit. In two hours the funds fell more than 2 per cent. On Thursday there were heavy fluctuations, and that on the announcement of the course adopted by the Bank of England there was a further considerable decline, especially in railway shares. On Friday the funds somewhat recovered. Three per Cents rising to 79½, 95c., and the Four-and-a-half per Cents to 105½. On Saturday the improvement continued, but on Monday there was a further decline in the Rentes. An additional fall of 40c. took place on the Three per Cents., and of 20c. on the Four-and-a-half per Cents., the former closing at 79½, 80c., and the latter at 104½, 80c. for the account. Bank Stock, after undergoing a trifling depression, closed

at Saturday's quotation, but there was no improvement in railway shares or any similar investment.

The reaction in the Railway Share Market has continued, and is mainly attributable to the general depression in all securities. The traffic upon all the principal lines is remarkably well maintained, and there are many who anticipate a further material development. What the dividend may be for the half-year ending the 21st ult., is a matter of curious and interesting surmise. The Brighton has not made the return expected, the Great Western is not expected to pay four per cent., and perhaps the North-Western will have a difficulty in keeping up the amount which it paid on the former occasion. The decline in North-Western Shares has been £1 to £1 10s.; in Midland, £1 10s. to £2; and, in most others, proportionably. French Shares have been subjected to a decided panic, and the decline within ten days has been about fifteen per cent. This is attributable to the panic at Paris, and English holders are said to have been sellers. The operations in the Shares of the Australian Land, Bank, and Mining Companies, have been extensive, and quotations have undergone some fluctuation.

PRICES OF STOCKS.
The highest prices are given.

BRITISH.	Price.	FOREIGN.	Price.
Consols	99½	Brazil	109½
Do. Account	—	Equador	8½
Three per Cent. Red.	100½	Dutch 4 per Cents..	97½
3½ New	103½	French 5 per Cents.	—
Long Annuities	6½	Granada	11½
Bank Stock	226½	Mexico new 3 pr. Cts.	33½
India Stock	—	Portuguese	41
Exchequer Bills,—	—	Russian 4½	103½
June	61 pm.	Spain 5 per Cents..	46½
India Bonds	71 pm.	Do., 3 per Cents ..	46½
		Do., Passive	6½

The Gazette.

Friday, January 21, 1853.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

An account pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32, for the week ending on Saturday, the 15th day of January, 1853.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued	£ 32,665,555	Government Debt ..	£ 11,015,100
		Other Securities	2,984,900
		Gold Coin & Bullion ..	18,646,401
		Silver Bullion	19,184
	£32,665,555		£32,665,555

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Capital ..	£ 14,553,000	Government Securities ..	£ —
Reserve	3,208,878	— (including	
Public Deposits (in-		Dead Weight An-	
cluding Exchequer ..		nuitly)	13,870,796
Savings' Banks		Other Securities	14,187,548
Commissioners of		Notes	9,004,185
National Debt, and		Gold and Silver Coin ..	482,582
Div. Accounts	4,939,878		
Other Deposits	13,284,188		
Seven-day and other			
Bills	1,529,567		
	£37,515,481		£37,515,481

Dated the 20th day of January, 1853.

M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

GABRIELLI, ANTONIO, and EDMOND, THOMAS, Broad-street and Bombay, merchants.

BANKRUPTS.

BENNISON, STEPHEN, Bridlington-quay, Yorkshire, miller, February 16, March 9; solicitors, Messrs. Wood, York; and Mr. Wilson, Hull.

CLAYBURN, HENRY, Manchester, builder, February 1, March 1; solicitor, Mr. Hardman, Manchester.

GRANT, HENRY, late of Lowther-arcade, wine merchant, January 31, March 4; solicitors, Messrs. Linklater, Nine-lane, City.

GUNN, SAMUEL, Exeter, innkeeper, January 27, February 24; solicitor, Mr. Terrell, Exeter.

GUNNING, HENRY JAMES, Oakhampton, Devonshire, surgeon, February 2 and 24; solicitors, Messrs. Hawkes and Bragg, Oakhampton; and Mr. Stogdon, Exeter.

KERANAW, THOMAS, Crossland and Manchester, stone-quarry worker, January 31, February 22; solicitors, Mr. Dearden, Rochdale; and Mr. Potter, Manchester.

PARKER, EDWARD, Chesapeake, and Chadwell-street, St. John-street-road, stationer, February 4, March 4; solicitors, Messrs. Jones, Spyer, and Son, Broad-street-buildings, City.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

THOM, J., New Monkland, Lanarkshire, cattle dealer, January 24, February 28.

FRANKS, W., Altnashlach-cottage, near Inverness, farmer, January 26, February 18.

DIVIDENDS.

L. Guilleaume, Berners-street, Oxford-street, manufacturer of artificial flowers, second div. of 10d.; at Mr. Graham's, Coleman-street, on Thursday next, and three following Thursdays—T. Collingwood, Abingdon, butcher, second div. of 1½d.; at Mr. Graham's, Coleman-street, on Thursday next, and three following Thursdays—E. Rust, Fouchers Parish, Good Easter, Essex, brick-maker, second div. of 1s. 5d.; at Mr. Graham's, Coleman-street, on Thursday next, and three following Thursdays—J. Bentley, Smithfield-bars, cheesemonger, first div. of 4s. 9d.; at Mr. Graham's, Coleman-street, on Thursday next, and three following Thursdays—H. Gurney, Pittfield-street, Hoxton, licensed victualler, first div. of 3s. 9d.; at Mr. Graham's, Coleman-street, on Thursday next, and three following Thursdays—W. S. Rumsey, Queen-street-place, Upper Thames-street, druggist, second div. of 1s. 11d.; at Mr. Graham's, Coleman-street, on Thursday next, and three following Thursdays—J. Thomas, Little Stanhope-street, Mayfair, builder, first div. of 9d.; at Mr. Graham's, Coleman-street, on Thursday next, and three following Thursdays—J. Fuller, City-road, glass merchant, second div. of 2s. 8d.; at Mr. Pennell's, Guildhall-chambers, Basinghall-street, any Tuesday—H. Calvert, Petersfield, woollen draper, first div. of 5s.; at Mr. Pennell's, Guildhall-chambers, Basinghall-street, any Tuesday—R. T. Peters, High Holborn, hotel keeper, first div. of 4½d.; at Mr. Pennell's, Guildhall-chambers, Basinghall-street, any Tuesday—W. J. and C. Paxman, Hare-street, Bethnal-green, silk dyers, first div. of 2s.; at Mr. Pennell's, Guildhall-chambers, any Tuesday—H. C. M'Lean, Albion-street, Clerk in the Audit Office, first div. of 1s.; at Mr. Pennell's, Guildhall-chambers, Basinghall-street, any Tuesday—A. B. Wall, Bishop's-road, Bayswater, apothecary, first div. of 10d.; at Mr. Pennell's, Guildhall-chambers, Basinghall-street, any Tuesday—B. Daw, jun., Lanneston, Cornwall, linen draper, first div. of 2s. 1-12d. in aid of the

first div. of 7s. 6d. on new proofs; at Mr. Pennell's, Guildhall-chambers, Basinghall-street, any Tuesday—F. M'Queen, late of Leadenhall-street, merchant, second div. of 14d.; at Mr. Pennell's, Guildhall-chambers, Basinghall-street, any Tuesday—E. and H. G. Winstanley, Poultry, chemist, first div. of 10s.; at Mr. Nicholson's, Basinghall-street, any Tuesday—C. H. White, Southampton, dealer in china, second div. of 3d.; at Mr. Nicholson's, Basinghall-street, any Tuesday—J. Colquhoun, Parson's-hill, Woolwich, money scrivener, second div. of 2s.; at Mr. Nicholson's, Basinghall-street, any Tuesday—J. Ingram, Southampton, seedsman, div. of 3s. 6d. upon the profits since the declaration of the first div. of 6s. 8d.; at Mr. Nicholson's, Basinghall-street, any Tuesday—S. Knight, Fore-street, Cripplegate, cheesemonger, first div. of 2s. 3d.; at Mr. Whitmore's, Basinghall-street, any Wednesday—S. L. Coleman, Norwich, draper, first div. of 5d.; at Mr. Groom's, Abchurch-lane, on Saturday next, and three subsequent Saturdays—J. Ashworth, Bury, Lancashire, gardener, first div. of 1s. 1d.; at Mr. Fraser's, Manchester, any Tuesday—T. Lawson, Bury, Lancashire, draper, first div. of 4s.; at Mr. Fraser's, Manchester, any Tuesday—E. Hall, Manchester, packer, and Stalybridge, innkeeper, first and final div. of 1s. 4d.; at Mr. Fraser's, Manchester, any Tuesday—T. Staley, Stockport, grocer, first div. of 1s. 6d.; at Mr. Fraser's, Manchester, any Tuesday—J. Crondson, Wigan, Lancashire, money scrivener, first div. of 1s.; at Mr. Fraser's, Manchester, any Tuesday—T. Fray, Wigan and Manchester, check manufacturer, second div. of 4d.; at Mr. Fraser's, Manchester, any Tuesday—T. Burnip, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, draper, second div. of 3s. 6d. (in addition to 1s. 10d. previously declared); at Baker's, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, any Saturday.

Tuesday, January 25.

BANKRUPT.

COLE, WILLIAM, North Walsham, Norfolk, wine merchant, February 5, March 11: solicitors, Messrs. Linklater, Sise-lane, Bucklersbury.

TATE, ROBERT, jun., Uxbridge-moor, Hillingdon, Middlesex, miller, January 31, March 7: solicitors, Messrs. Linklater, Sise-lane, Bucklersbury.

BROOKS, JOHN, Eling, Southampton, coal merchant, February 4, March 8: solicitors, Mr. Philbrick, Basinghall-street, and Messrs. Deacon and Co., Romsey, Hampshire.

COCO, ROBERT CHARLES ROOMALE, Liverpool-road, Islington, merchant, February 4, March 12: solicitor, Mr. Jewitt, Lime-street, City.

ALLEN, HENRY, Birmingham, Toller, February 8, March 2: solicitors, Mr. Barrett, Leeds, and Mr. Benson, Birmingham.

SIMMONS, HENRY, Leicester, innkeeper, February 4 and 25: solicitors, Messrs. Ashurst and Sons, Old Jewry, and Messrs. Mottram and Co., Birmingham.

FLETCHER, CHARLES, Derby, cardboard and silk manufacturers, February 4 and 25: solicitor, Mr. Balfour, Birmingham.

PAGE, JOHN, Far Town, Huddersfield, Yorkshire, innkeeper, February 18, March 11: solicitors Messrs. Sykes, Huddersfield, and Messrs. Bond and Barwick, Leeds.

FLETCHER, JOHN, Bradford, Yorkshire, cattle dealer, February 7, March 7: solicitors, Messrs. Upton and Yewdall, Leeds.

COLDWELL, GEORGE, Ashton-under-Lyne, Lancashire, boot-maker, February 8, March 1: solicitor, Mr. Brooks, Ashton-under-Lyne.

DONALD, WILLIAM, Hayton, Cumberland, January 31, March 7: solicitors, Messrs. Biscoff and Cox, Coleman-street, City; Mr. Steel, Cockermouth; and Mr. Watson, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

SCOTCH REQUESTATIONS.

M'GREGOR, JOHN, and NEWLANDS, DAVID, Glasgow, silk printers, February 1 and 22.

TAYLOR, JAMES, Glasgow, wright, January 31 and February 28.

DIVIDENDS.

George Burgess, Ramsgate, Kent, coachmaker, second div. of 2s. 3d., any Wednesday, at Mr. Whitmore's, Basinghall-street—George Stanger, jun., Margate, Kent, baker, first div. of 5s., February 29 and three subsequent Saturdays, at Mr. Edwards's, Sambrook-court—John Hall, Brighton, victualler, second div. of 1s. 3d., January 9 and three subsequent Saturdays, at Mr. Edwards's, Sambrook-court—Robert Miller Forbes, Great St. Helen's, Bishopsgate-street, provision merchant, second div. of 1s. 4d., January 29 and three subsequent Saturdays, at Mr. Edwards's, Sambrook-court—John Robinson, Nassau-place, Commercial-road East, and Cannon-street-road, wholesale clothier, first div. of 3s. 4d., January 27 and three subsequent Thursdays, at Mr. Stansfield's, Basinghall-street—Richard Billing, senior, Reading, Berkshire, builder, first dividend of 4d., January 27 and three subsequent Thursdays, at Mr. Stansfield's, Basinghall-street—Henry Robert Sabine, Poppin's-court, Fleet-street, City, card maker, 1st div. of 1s. 4d., January 27 and three subsequent Thursdays, at Mr. Stansfield's, Basinghall-street—Francis Braithwaite, Hereford, apothecary, 2nd div. of 1s., any Thursday, at Mr. Whitmore's, Basinghall-street—Josiah Perry and William Knight Broadhurst, Fenton, Staffordshire, earthenware manufacturers, 1st div. of 1s., any Thursday, at Mr. Whitmore's, Basinghall-street—William Knight Broadhurst, Fenton, Staffordshire, earthenware manufacturer, 1st div. of 3s. 4d., any Thursday, at Mr. Whitmore's, Basinghall-street—Charles William Williamson, Birmingham, baker, 1st div. of 14d., any Thursday, at Mr. Christie's, Birmingham.

Markets.

BUTCHER'S MEAT, SMITHFIELD, Monday, January 24th.

For the time of year, to-day's market was well supplied with Foreign Stock, the general quantity of which was good. The arrivals of Beasts fresh up from our grazing districts, as well as from Scotland, were tolerably extensive, and in fair average condition. Owing to the favourable change in the weather, and the large number of buyers in attendance, the Beef trade ruled steady, and nearly the whole of the Beasts changed hands, at fully last Monday's currency. The prime Scots realized 4s. to 4s. 3d. per cwt. With Sheep we were very scantily supplied. For all breeds the demand was decidedly active, at prices fully equal to those paid on Monday last. The prime Downs sold readily, at 5s. per cwt. There were a few shearlings on offer. Calves—the supply of which was very moderate—moved off readily, at full currencies. The prime Veal was worth 4s. 8d. per cwt. There was a fair average business doing in Pigs, at previous rates.

HEAD OF CATTLE AT SMITHFIELD.

	Beasts.	Sheep.	Calves.	Pigs.
Friday....	7.4	3,990	360	350
Monday ..	4,170	17,660	182	290

Price per stone of 14 lbs. (sinking the offal.)

Beef.....	2s. 10d. to 4s. 2d.	Veal	2s. 4d. to 4s. 8d.
Mutton ..	2s. 8d. to 3s. 0d.	Pork	2s. 10d. to 3s. 10d.

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL MARKETS, Monday, January 24.—Since Monday last, about 7,000 carcasses of meat have arrived from Scotland, and various distant parts of England. The supplies of both town and country-killed meat on offer to-day were seasonably extensive; nevertheless, the general demand ruled steady at our quotations.

Per cwt. by the carcass.

	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Inferior Beef....	2	4	2	6
Middling do	2	8	2	10
Prime large do ..	3	0	3	2
Prime small do ..	3	4	3	6
Large Pork	2	8	3	0
Inferior Mutton..	3	2	3	6
Middling do	3	8	4	0
Prime do	4	2	4	4
Veal	2	10	4	6
Small Pork	3	2	4	0

PROVISIONS, London, Monday, January 24.—Our market in the past week was firm and healthy. There was a respectable amount of business transacted in Irish Butter. Prices ruled for Carlow at 9s. to 9s. 6d., Limerick, 9s. to 9s. 6d., and for other kinds in proportion. Dutch, 10s. Bacon met ready buyers at from 7s. to 8s., as in size and quality. Hams were saleable at from 7s. to 8s., and Lard was rather easier to sell; bladdered, at 6s. to 7s., and kept at 5s. to 6s.

BREAD.—The prices of Wheat Bread in the Metropolis are from 7d. to 7½d.; and Household ditto, 5½d. to 6½d. per 4 lbs. loaf.

COVENT GARDEN, SATURDAY, JANUARY 22.

The market is well supplied with vegetables, but fruit is scarce, more especially good table pears and hothouse grapes. The supply of pine-apples is pretty well kept up. Apples are as yet plentiful. Cob and other nuts are realizing fair prices. Both sea-kale and rhubarb are now tolerably abundant. But good asparagus has not yet become plentiful. Potatoes have not altered in value since our last report. Mushrooms are scarce. Cut flowers consist of heaths, primulas, early tulips, roses, mignonette, and camellias.

SEEDS, Monday, January 24.—The transactions in Seeds were not of much importance, and quotation underwent no change requiring notice.

POTATOES, SOUTHWARK, WATERSIDE, JANUARY 24.—Since our last report, the arrivals from Yorkshire and Scotland have been liberal, and a fair supply from abroad, and lower prices have been submitted to with most sorts. The following are this day's quotations:—

York Regents.....	per ton	80s. to 140s.
Lincolnshire ditto.....		70s. to 100s.
Scotch ditto		80s. to 100s.
Ditto reds and cups.....		70s. to 80s.
French Whites.....		70s. to 80s.
Dutch		60s. to —s.

HOPS, BOROUGH, Monday, January 24.—We have still a good inquiry for the better sort of Hops, and for the few remaining on hand there is an advancing tendency. Sound old Hops are also inquired for.

Mid and East Kents	95s. to 160s.
Weald of Kents	95s. to 112s.
Sussex Pockets	90s. to 108s.

TALLOW, MONDAY, JANUARY 24.

Our market is in a sluggish state, and prices have a downward tendency. To-day P.Y.C. on the spot is quoted at 45s. 6d.—being a decline of 6d. per cwt. Town Tallow, 45s. per cwt., net cash. Rough fat, 2s. 6½d. per cwt.

PARTICULARS OF TALLOW.

	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.
Casks.	Casks.	Casks.	Casks.	Casks.	Casks.
tock this day....	36667	42145	49632	59244	43748
Price of Y. C. ..	40s. 0d.	39s. 0d.	37s. 6d.	36s. 0d.	45s. 0d.
	to	to	to	to	to
Delivery last week	1906	2363	2403	2643	2045
Do. from 1st June	70330	65888	65632	73056	68444
Arrived last week	851	2066	4	1356	1523
Do. from 1st June	99385	82560	89766	98766	71584
Price of Town....	43s. 0d.	41s. 0d.	39s. 6d.	39s. 6d.	47s. 3d.

OILS.—Linseed, 31s. 3d. per cwt.; Rapeseed, English refined, 37s. 6d.; do. foreign, 37s. to 38s.; brown, 35s. 6d.; Gallipoli, per ton, £55; Spanish, £52; Sperm, £55 to £58; do. bagged, £56; South Sea, £38; Seal, pale, £35 to £33 10s.; do. coloured, £32 to £33; Cod, £33 10s. to £34; Fitchard, £28 to £30; Cocoa Nut, per ton, £38 to £40; Palm, £29 6s.

HAY, FRIDAY, JANUARY 6.

	Smithfield.	Cumberland.	Whitechapel.
Meadow Hay....	55s. to 80s.	55s. to 84s.	55s. to 80s.
Clover	75s. 100s.	75s. 95s.	75s. 100s.
Straw	26s. 33s.	26s. 33s.	24s. 32s.

BRITISH SEEDS.

Linseed (per quarter), sowing; 45s. to 58s.; crushing, 45s. to 50s. Linseed Cakes (per ton).....£8 to £9 10s. Rapeseed (per last).....new £22 to £23, fine £24, old £21 to £24 Ditto, Cake (per ton).....new £24 to £25, fine £24 to £25 Cloverseed (per cwt.).....new white 7s. to 10s., brown 7s. to 9s. Mustard (per bushel).....new white 7s. to 10s., brown 7s. to 9s. Coriander (per cwt.).....old 9s. to 12s. Canary (per quarter).....45s. to 47s. Tares, Winter (per bushel).....4s. 6d. to 5s. Spring (nominal) Cartaway (per cwt.).....new 46s. to 47s., fine 48s. Turnip, white (per bushel).....Swede (nominal) Trefol (per cwt.).....26s. to 30s. Cow Grass (per quarter).....(nominal)

FOREIGN SEEDS, &c.

Linseed (per quarter).....Baltic 43s. to 46s., Odessa 45s. to 49s. Linseed Cake (per ton).....£7 10s. to £9 10s. Rape Cake (per ton).....£4 10s. to £5 Hempseed, small (per qr.).....38s. to 42s., ditto Dutch, 40s. to 44s. Tares (per quarter).....old, small 25s. to 30s., large 30s. to 32s. Rye Grass (per quarter).....28s. to 35s. Coriander (per cwt.).....(none) Clover, red (duty 5s. per cwt.).....(nominal) Ditto, white (duty 5s. per cwt.).....(nominal)

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL, January 25.—The sales to-day are estimated at 7,000 bales, exclusive of 1,500 on speculation. They comprise 4,500 American; 250 Fernan and Maranhão, at 6½d. to 7d.; 800 Egyptian, 6d. to 9½d.; 1,300 Surat, 3½d. to 4½d.; 60 Sea Islands, 1½s. to 2½s. The market closed firmly; no change on Friday's rates, except American, from 5½d. to 6½d., which are against the buyer.

MANCHESTER, January 25.—The yarn and cloth market is fully as firm as last week, but the American steamer not having come in with advices from the cotton markets of the United States, there was a shyness amongst buyers, and we have not had much business. The home trade and export buyers are in the market still, and the business in yarns includes a pretty wide range of numbers and almost all qualities. In cloth there is still a fair demand for India qualities of shirtings, and printing cloths are still in good demand for the home trade.

WOOL.—CITY, MONDAY.—The imports of wool into London last week were 2,015 bales, of which 1,228 bales were from Sydney, 496 from Malta, 103 from Germany, 196 from Alexandria, and the rest from Antwerp, &c. The market continues very firm. Public sales are declared for the 10th of next month.

COALS, JANUARY 24.—A firm market, at the rates of Friday's sales.—Hutton's, 18s. 6d.; Stewart's, 18s. 6d.; Hartlepool, 18s. 6d.; S. Hartlepool, 18s. 3d.; Eden, 17s. 6d.; Hough Hall, 17s.; Gorton, 17s.; Hartley, 16s.; Wylam, 17s.; Tanfield, 15s. Fresh arrivals, 141; left from last day, 207.—Total, 335.

METALS.—Iron: Scotch Pig has declined 10s.; mixed numbers sold at 61s. to 62s. each; other descriptions quoted the same as last week. Tin: A further advance of 5s. has been established on British, which has induced higher prices to be asked for E.I. Banca quoted 102s.; Straits, 100s. Lead maintains last week's prices, with but few sellers, and the same may be said of Copper.

HIDES AND SKINS.

	s. d.	s. d.
Market Hides, 56 to 64 lbs.....	0	2 to 0
Ditto 64 73 lbs.....	0	2 to 0
Ditto 73 80 lbs.....	0	2 to 0
Ditto 80 88 lbs.....	0	2 to 0
Ditto 88 96 lbs.....	0	2 to 0
Ditto 96 104 lbs.....	0	3 to 0
Horse Hides	5	0 to 0
Calf Skins, light	1	0 to 0
Ditto full	3	6 to 0
Polled Sheep	7	0 to 0
Kents	6	0 to 0
Half-breeds	6	0 to 0
Downs.....	4	6 to 0

COLONIAL MARKETS, TUESDAY.

SUGAR.—The market has opened with a firm appearance, and a slight advance has been paid on low and middling descriptions. 630 hhds. West India, about half of which was in public sale; Barbadoes, 36s. to 39s. 6d.; Demerara, 3 s 6d. to 34s.; crystallised, 37s. 6d. to 41s. 9,000 bags Mauritius offered in public sale, and about 7,000 found buyers, chiefly from 28s. 6d. to 39s. 6d. 4,000 bags Bengal were also offered, and almost half sold; Benares, 36s. 6d. to 39s.; grainy, 40s. to 42s. A cargo of Pirnams has been sold afloat. The refined market is firm, and the extreme prices of last week have been freely paid. Grocery lumps, 45s. 6d. to 47s. 6d.

COFFEE.—There has not been a public sale, neither has there been any business of importance by private contract.

TEA.—The market has been rather dull to-day.

COTTON.—400 bales sold at last week's currency.

INDIGO.—13,500 chests are now declared for the next quarterly sale.

PEPPER.—100 bags, white, sold in public sale, 7½d. lb.

SPIRITS.—Rum and brandy are quoted firm at last week's currency.

TALLOW.—The market is dull and drooping, and quoted dull at 45s. 3d.

COCHINEAL.—440 bags were offered in public sale; about 300 were bought in, the remainder sold at full prices. Honduras silver, 3s. 11d. to 4s. 3d.; black, 4s. 3d. to 5s. 8d.; Mexican silver, 3s. 9d.

In other articles no material alteration.

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Walking Erect.	Spiritual Platonism.
Following the Leader.	Love me, Love my Dog.
Eyes about You.	The Braced Birds.
Out-and-Outism.	Sectarianism.
Respectability.	Credos.
Courtesy.	The Niggard and his Reward.
Dissent and Dissenterism.	Satisfaction in Duty.
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